AY 1960 VOLUME 6 • NUMBER 5

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

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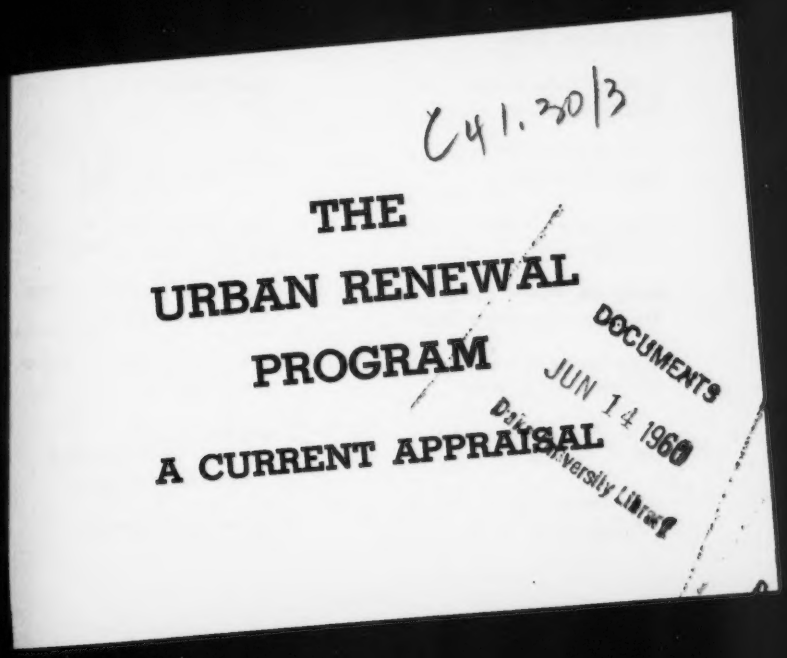
- *Starts*
- *Materials*
- *Awards*
- *Permits*
- *Costs*
- *Employment*



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At a Glance

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN APRIL—The value of new construction put in place in April 1960 rose seasonally to $4.0 billion, up 8 percent from March, but down 6 percent from April 1959. On a seasonally adjusted basis April construction was at an annual rate of $52.4 billion, slightly below the March rate. Activity in January-April of 1960 was down 3 percent from the record levels of the same period last year. However, private construction thus far in 1960 reached a new peak, up 1 percent from the previous high in 1959. The major factor in the increase was the continued strength in industrial and commercial building, which more than cancelled declines in residential building. For the 4-month period, public construction declined 13 percent as compared to 1959, largely because of the reduced volume of highway outlays.

HOUSING STARTS IN MARCH—Public and private nonfarm housing starts rose to 97,000 units in March 1960, reversing a steady decline in effect since April 1959. The total was 27 percent above the February 1960 level, but one-fifth below that of March 1959. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of private starts was 1,115,000 units, the same as in February. The March and February seasonally adjusted rates for each of the past 4 years were virtually the same despite the different levels and trends exhibited in those years. The seasonally adjusted annual rate, when averaged for the first quarter of 1960, amounted to 1,148,700 units—18 percent below that of the corresponding period in 1959.

FHA-VA ACTIVITY IN MARCH—Starts under the FHA and VA programs accounted for 23 and 6 percent, respectively, of total private housing starts, in March 1960 down about 2 percentage points for each group from the proportions in March 1959. FHA applications in March 1960—down over one-fifth from a year ago—reflected mainly the overall drop in housing activity. For the same period, VA appraisal requests were down 45 percent from March 1959, showing a further decline in the relative size of the program.

NONFARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS IN FEBRUARY—Recordings of nonfarm mortgages rose 3 percent from January to February 1960, but dropped 4 percent from February 1959. The $4.2-billion total for the first two months of 1960 showed recordings at a high level, although 8 percent below the peak attained in the same period of 1959. Because the average mortgage amount declined only slightly, the value drop stemmed principally from the fall in recordings in January-February 1960 as compared with the same two months of 1959. Over this period, the largest decline—22 percent—was registered by commercial banks. On the other hand, individual lenders increased the value of their mortgage holdings by 9 percent from the first 2 months of 1959 to the same months this year.

HOUSING VACANCY RATES FIRST QUARTER 1960—The supply of vacant year-round dwelling units in the first quarter of 1960 rose to 3.2 percent of all dwelling units from 2.9 percent in the corresponding period of 1959. In the fourth quarter of 1959 the rate was 3.0 percent. The increase in vacancies was concentrated in rental units. Those for sale remained stable at 0.6 percent of the total housing supply. Units held off the market rose to 2.6 percent, up from the 2.3-percent vacancy rate of the previous quarter. All four geographic regions in the United States showed increases in vacancies.

BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY IN FEBRUARY—Building permits issued in February 1960 were valued at $1.3 billion, up 8 percent from January, but down 8 percent from February 1959. The relative decline from year-ago levels was the same for both public and private sectors.

The combined valuation of permits for January and February 1960 was 9 percent below the first 2 months of 1959. The only rises occurred in industrial buildings and the "all other nonresidential" category, and totalled about 15 percent for each group. The industrial buildings advance represents a rebound from a sharply reduced rate of new construction during the 1957-58 recession. Permit valuation for stores and other mercantile buildings for February 1960 held at about the same as for February 1959, and that of other commercial buildings was one-third below. Valuation declines in other categories of construction were close to the overall average.

PUBLIC CONTRACT AWARDS IN FEBRUARY—Contracts awarded for new public construction rose 9 percent in February 1960 over January and were 10 percent ahead of February 1959.

However, for January-February 1960, public contracts dropped off 3 percent as compared to the same period in 1959. Federal awards rose 13 percent, primarily because of a more than $30-million increase in planned airport construction. State and local contracts let, down 6 percent from the first 2 months of 1959, showed decreases in most major categories, except educational, which increased slightly.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS IN MARCH—The value of March 1960 contract construction awards, as reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation, rose, as is normally expected, from the February total.

However, a 9-percent drop occurred in the value of March 1960 awards from March 1959. Of more significance is the 1-percent drop in the 12-month total ending in March 1960 from the comparable period ending March 1960. This is the first time in 20 months—since the recovery from the 1957-58 recession—that the current 12-month measure period of awards has registered a fall rather than a rise. The decline in total awards resulted from a severe drop in engineering contracts, which was about equally shared dollarwise between public works and utilities.

According to reports by the Engineering News-Record, the value of large engineering contracts for the 12 months ending in March 1960 was down 1 percent from the 1959 period. This decline follows 18 consecutive months when the current 12-month period showed increases over the previous one. However, preliminary reports, which show a high rate of activity for the first weeks of April, suggest that this downturn may be short-lived.

The decline for the 12 months ending in March resulted from divergent movements in the public and private sectors. Although private contracts have continued at high levels, public awards have slackened because of continued low levels of highway and bridge construction. However, latest indications are that a rising volume of highway awards is imminent.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN FEBRUARY—The Department of Commerce composite construction cost index, after dipping slightly in January, rose in February 1960 to the peak level of 144 (1947-49=100) reached in December 1959. This was a 4-percent increase over February 1959, the first time sine February 1958 that the over-the-year increase had risen above 3 percent.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL PRICES IN MARCH—The construction material wholesale price index continued relatively stable in March 1960, declining only fractionally. However, for the first time since the September-October 1959 period the index declined for two consecutive months and, at 1 percent above that of March 1959, represented a smaller increase than the 2 percent rises which prevalied for several months prior to February 1960.

The most volatile movement in March 1960 prices was for nonmetallic sheathed cable, which dropped 10 percent from February, thus eliminating most of the steady price increases in this product over the past year. Softwood plywood, continued to show a decline and was 17 percent below 1959 levels, and building wire dropped off 8 percent from February but was 18 percent above its March 1959 level.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTPUT IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY—The composite materials output in index, at 119.6 (1947-49=100), fell 4 percent in January from that of December 1959. On a seasonally adjusted basis the decline was 11 percent. The movement in January, when an increase in output is expected to precede the spring rise in construction activity, resulted mainly from moderate drop in the output of portland cement, asphalt products, and clay construction products.

The seasonally adjusted output figures for January 1960 showed declines in every category. On the other hand, where figures are available for February, output was up more than seasonally. Compared to a year ago, total January output was up 3 percent.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH—Contract construction employment, at 2.3 million in March 1960, was 5 percent below that of February. On a seasonally adjusted basis the March level of employment was down 8 percent for this same period, reflecting a significant counter-seasonal movement ascribed to adverse weather conditions. Compared to March 1959, employment dropped 6 percent.

Detailed employment figures by type of contractor for February 1960 showed increases in every category over February 1959, except for a less than 1-percent drop in plumbing and heating. Compared with January 1960, both building and nonbuilding contractors' employment declined at about 2-3 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY—Average hourly earnings in contract construction rose slightly in February 1960 to $3.25 per hour. However, a reduction in workers' average weekly earnings of $.62 occurred, due to a decline in the average number of hours worked. Average weekly hours dropped to 34.8 in February 1960 from 35.1 in January, but were slightly above the February 1959 average. The January-February drop was confined to building contractors; nonbuilding contractors showed an increase in hours worked.

The average weekly earnings of contract construction workers in February 1960, at $113.10, were $6.46 higher than in February 1959 primarily because of the over-the-year increase in hourly earnings.

The Urban Renewal Program: A Current Appraisal

M. Carter McFarland*

I. THE URBAN PROBLEM

Developments in American cities today are causing, as we enter the seventh decade of the twentieth century, a growing number of local public officials and others concerned with urban problems to be acutely aware of the need for help. The reason: Our urban areas are simultaneously decaying at their cores and exploding at their fringes.

This is dramatically illustrated by recently released Census figures which show that between 1950 and 1959, while our total population was increasing by 16 percent, the population outside of central cities was expanding by 44 percent, much of this taking place in what a few short years ago would have been characterized as "open country."

The long-smouldering and now rapidly igniting urban crisis is compounded of unprecedented growth in urban population, uneven planning in the expansion of suburbs, and mounting congestion, obsolescence, and decay in our central cities. Many have called it the greatest economic and social problem the United States will face during this decade and the next. Our urban problems have been characterized as "symptoms of a new pattern of life" and the "growing pains of a new metropolitan age."[1]

The urban problem may not be widely viewed as being as crucial as the problem of defense spending or that of the inflation potential in our economy. It nevertheless deserves an important place among these better known challenges of the sixties, if only because its solution is so closely linked with them.

General Aspects of the Urban Crisis

The facts portray a picture of widespread urban growth and inability of urban communities to control the resulting complex situations. In 1850, 15 percent of America's population lived in urban areas. By 1900 the percentage had increased to 40 percent; and by 1950 to 65 percent. The outlook is that the population increase of 50 million expected during the next 15 years will occur almost entirely in urban-metropolitan combinations. By 1980, better than three out of every four Americans will probably be living in urban surroundings.

The inability of our urban areas to cope successfully with this explosive growth is suggested by the fact that nearly every American city suffers from congestion and traffic strangulation; fast-spreading home, factory, and business slums; helter-skelter suburban sprawl; widespread population movements and resulting inadequacies of facilities for education, recreation, and water and sewer services, as well as of other public facilities; increasing physical stratification of economic and ethnic groups; mounting crime and juvenile delinquency.

Economic and Social Implications

The problem of our cities has far-reaching economic as well as social implications. Our 192 metropolitan areas now contain about three-fourths of our manufacturing capacity, and produce 90 percent of our national income. They furnish the physical setting in which most Americans live and seek their personal and social satisfactions. The efficiency with which these urban areas operate as producing and consuming mechanisms must have a vital effect on our national prosperity.

A prominent businessman recently said: "No businessman building a new plant today—or expanding an old one—would be content with assembly lines which are not as up-to-date as modern technology can make them. Yet our city streets, which are the vital portions of business assembly lines which convey labor and raw materials into our plants and the finished products out of these plants, are so antiquated as to comprise the most significant symbol of the decay of our cities."[2]

Urban obsolescence also threatens the economic survival and fiscal solvency of the cities themselves. It is well recognized that commercial, industrial, and residential slums mean economic retrogression for the central city. They also mean inefficient land uses. Traffic congestion and inadequate loading and customer parking facilities lead to a deterioration of business. In such areas tax revenues are low and municipal service costs high. Slums drive prosperous business firms and prosperous residents to the suburbs, further accentuating the conditions that started the flight to the suburbs. This, of course, reduces tax reve-

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[1]Luther H. Gulick, The Coming Age of Cities, Second Annual Wherret Lectures on Local Government, Institute of Local Government, University of Pittsburgh, 1956.

[2]Andrew Heiskell, "The Businessman's Stake in Urban Renewal," an address before the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, September 20, 1957.

nues, further impairing the city's capacity to remedy the situation. Thus a continuing cycle is in motion.

II. THE FEDERAL URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAM

A recognition that the solution to the urban problem is a task beyond the fiscal capacity of the cities alone led to the development of the Federal Government's urban renewal program. The need for a financial partnership between cities and the Federal Government in coping with this growing threat to established central cities was evident.

The Urban Renewal Program was initiated in the Housing Act of 1949 and was substantially broadened and extended by the Housing Act of 1954. This program, along with a number of other forms of Federal assistance bearing on urban housing and community development, is administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, an independent agency of the Executive Branch of the Government.

The Scope of the Program

The 1949 legislation authorized the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to carry out a program of slum clearance and urban redevelopment through loans and grants to local redevelopment authorities. The Act authorized $500 million in Federal grants and $1 billion in loans. Subsequent acts of Congress increased the total grant authorization to $2 billion as of January 1, 1960, of which $1.7 billion was available at that date.

Under this law, Federal grants could cover up to two-thirds of the net cost of redevelopment projects. Net project cost was defined as the total expenditures necessary to carry out the project (planning and local administrative costs, acquisition of slum properties, demolition of blighted structures, preparation of land for redevelopment, etc.) less the sales price of land sold or its value if leased or retained for use by the city. The other third of net project cost was to be paid by the locality either in cash or in the form of "noncash grants in aid" such as land donations, public works, and the like. The law also provided Federal advances to finance the activities of the local redevelopment agency during the planning of redevelopment projects as well as Federal interim loans to provide working capital.

After extensive study in 1953 by the President's Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs, the slum clearance program was substantially broadened and strengthened by the passage of the Housing Act of 1954. The broader, more comprehensive approach to the slum problem was called "urban renewal," and it was aimed at the causes as well as the consequences of slums. It contemplated a three-pronged approach to the problem: (1) Slum prevention through neighborhood conservation and housing code enforcement, (2) rehabilitation of structures and neighborhoods worth saving, and (3) clearance and redevelopment of structures and neighborhoods beyond saving.

To help communities carry out the comprehensive assault on slums which the 1954 act envisioned, Congress made available a variety of new Federal aids. It continued the Federal financial assistance for slum clearance and redevelopment initially authorized in 1949. It aided urban renewal through special liberal FHA mortgage insurance for the triple purpose of stimulating private construction of redevelopment housing on cleared land, private rehabilitation of individual dwellings in areas marked for this purpose, and private construction and rehabilitation of low-cost housing to relocate families displaced in the slum eradication process.

The new tools made available in 1954 also included Federal grants to help finance the planning and execution of urban renewal projects contemplating the private rehabilitation of individual structures, grants to cover 50 percent of the cost of general planning in small communities and metropolitan areas, and grants for urban renewal demonstration projects. The law also contained the significant requirement that a community must have a "workable program" to mobilize its own resources for a comprehensive attack on slums before it could receive any of the various Federal aids for this purpose. The community's "workable program" was to include the establishment and enforcement of housing standards, neighborhood analyses to detect decay, plans to rehouse displacees, and the encouragement of citizen understanding and participation in the slum elimination process.

Through the development and passage of the Urban Renewal Program, the Federal Government encouraged the Nation's cities to embark upon a significant adventure, refashioning the face of urban America. The response of the cities has been substantial.

Report of Progress

At the end of 1959 there were underway 699 urban renewal projects located in 417 communities ranging in size from townships of a few thousands to New York City with its 8 million. To make possible the financing of the work involved, the Urban Renewal Administration had made capital grant reservations through December 31, 1959, amounting to $1,347 million, leaving only $353 million of the $1,700 million capital grant authorization uncommitted when the year ended.

Complete information on the characteristics of all those projects is not yet available for the year end. However, complete data are in hand for 408 of the well advanced projects as of June 30, 1959.

They include 354 projects for the correction of residential blight, 30 that involve commercial or industrial blight, 14 dealing with either open or predominately open land, and 10 that involve disaster.

The projects involve the rehousing of some 175,000 families of which nearly 100,000 are reported to be eligible for public housing. (Eligibility is determined by the local housing authorities in accordance with provisions of the United States Housing Act.)

The 408 projects involve the clearance or renewal of nearly 21,000 acres of land. After allowing for streets and public rights of way, there are some 15,088 net acres of land, which the communities propose to use as follows:

	Acres	Percent of total
Residential (including related public and semipublic purposes)	7,775	51
Commercial	2,311	15
Industrial	3,561	24
Public and semipublic nonresidential	1,441	10
Total	15,088	100

Projects vary in size, 99 having less than 10 acres and 22 having more than 150. The largest single project is the 2,506-acre Eastwich tract in Philadelphia, while the smallest is the King's Feed Store site in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, which is only one-half acre in area.

Other Federal Programs Aiding Urban Areas

While the Urban Renewal Program represents the Federal Government's most direct assistance to cities in the area of urban renewal, other operating units of the Housing and Home Finance Agency administer a number of programs which affect the development and redevelopment of our urban concentrations in important ways. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA), through its system of mortgage insurance, assists private residential construction and the purchase and rehabilitation of existing housing. The Public Housing Administration makes loans and grants to assist localities in the construction and operation of low-rent public housing for low-income families living in substandard housing. The Community Facilities Administration makes advances for the planning of local public works, and loans for the construction of public facilities in small towns as well as for the construction of college dormitories and family housing for students and faculty. (See table on status of programs on next page.)

A number of programs administered by other departments and agencies of the Federal Government also assist types of construction which relate importantly to the development and redevelopment of America's cities. The Veterans Administration Home Loan Guaranty Program closely parallels the FHA mortgage insurance system in operation and impact. Equally important in its influence on housing construction is the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which supports and regulates the home financing activities of a large proportion of the Nation's savings and loan associations. Through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Federal financial assistance is provided for hospital construction and for school construction in Federally impacted areas. Federal aid to highway construction is administered by the Bureau of Public Roads in the Department of Commerce. Under the Federal Aid Highway Program it is estimated that 5,200 miles of highway improvement or construction took place in urban areas during the 5 years ended June 30, 1959. Many experts in the field of urban planning are of the opinion that during the years immediately ahead highway construction will have a more profound influence on the shape of our cities than any other single force.

III. REAPPRAISAL OF THE GOVERNMENT ROLE

The Federal Government's role in urban housing and slum eradication has been appraised and reappraised many times. It seems certain that the Government's role in housing and urban matters will be the subject of further studies in the sixties. Recently the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency inaugurated a reappraisal of the programs under his jurisdiction through discussion with a number of advisory groups and specialists in urban economics both in and out of Government. The interest in reappraisal also extends to Congress. During the last Congressional session a bill was offered calling for creation of a commission to make a detailed study of urban problems and the proper role of Government in dealing with them.

How To Make Neighborhood Rehabilitation Work

Out of these reexaminations of the overall problem or some of its components will almost inevitably come some changes. One of these, it can be hoped, will be improved techniques for making the neighborhood rehabilitation aspect of urban renewal a reality.

Both Federal and local governments are heavily committed to the use of rehabilitation as an important tool in the comprehensive approach to slum prevention and elimination. Yet the concept of neighborhood rehabilitation is only broadly defined and there are significant gaps in our knowledge of how the process actually works. Neighborhood rehabilitation is, by its very nature, a complicated process involving (1) the city, which makes the plan, carries out such public improvements as are

Status of Urban Redevelopment and Related Programs Involving Federal Government Participation

Program and agency	Measure of activity	1959	Cumulative to 12/31/59
Workable Programs--Housing and Home Finance Agency An overall "workable program" is a prerequisite for Federal aid in urban renewal.	Number of localities	321	1,056
Urban Renewal--Urban Renewal Administration The Federal Government provides the major share of the cost of slum clearance and redevelopment, and makes interim loans for working capital purposes.	Number of localities Number of projects Capital Grant Reservations Temporary loans authorized	31 51 $34,000,000 $376,000,000	417 699 $1,347,000,000 $1,184,000,000
Planning Assistance--Urban Renewal Administration Federal funds are provided for the activities of local redevelopment agencies during the planning of redevelopment projects.	Number of grants approved	100	292
Low-rent Housing--Public Housing Administration Loans and grants are made to assist localities in the construction and operation of low-rent public housing projects for low-income families living in sub-standard housing.	Number of localities (PL 171) Number of dwelling units owned or supervised Annual contributions contracts executed (PL 171)	179 20,742 29,904	1,273 464,915 371,586
Rehabilitation and Slum Replacement--Federal Housing Administration Mortgage insurance is provided under Section 220 of the National Housing Act for private construction of redevelopment housing on cleared land, and for private rehabilitation of individual dwellings.	Number of localities Mortgage commitments issued, units in proposed projects Mortgage insurance written, units in proposed projects	21 6,402 7,627	82 18,685 16,489
Relocation Housing--Federal Housing Administration Mortgage insurance is provided under Section 221 of the National Housing Act for private construction and rehabilitation of low-cost housing to relocate displaced families.	Number of localities Number of dwelling units certified Mortgage commitments issued, units in proposed projects Mortgage insurance written, units in proposed projects	98 17,985 2,212 1,545	299 105,478 4,266 3,569
Public Facility Loans--Community Facilities Administration Local bonds are purchased to finance construction of public facilities (with priorities to small towns) when credit is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.	Number of projects approved Net advances approved	60 $22,208,000	240 $72,240,900
Advance for Public Works Planning--Community Facilities Administration Advances are made for the planning of local public works prior to local appropriations.	Number of projects approved Net advances approved	319 $6,544,000	1,235 $29,350,000
College Housing Program--Community Facilities Administration Bonds are purchased to finance construction of college dormitories and family housing for students and faculty.	Number of institutions Applications received Loans approved	344 $371,618,000 $129,760,000	1,889 $1,849,023,000 $952,583,000

necessary to restore the neighborhood, and encourages the private rehabilitation of structures through code enforcement and the use of incentives; (2) the property owners, who are expected to bear the cost to improve their properties; (3) local financial institutions that, with the help of FHA's special mortgage insurance for this purpose, must provide funds on terms that will make it possible for property owners to finance the necessary improvements to their properties; and (4) the contractors, who must be willing and able to perform a type of work in which there has been little previous experience and which is made risky by the fact that both the extent and cost of residential rehabilitation are difficult to estimate in advance.

So far, no group in the field of residential rehabilitation has been able to put the various elements of finance and construction into a "package" that the property owner can understand and act upon, thereby providing dynamic impetus to the process. Moreover, the mechanism for financing rehabilitation is as yet neither well established nor adequately comprehended by borrowers and lenders. There are uncertainties, too, about the legal authority of communities to enforce rehabilitation to a standard sufficiently high to reverse the downward trend of a neighborhood.

Enforcing Adequate Codes

Another aspect of the problem which undoubtedly will command considerable attention during the sixties is obtaining and enforcing adequate codes in all major population centers. Many cities still have inadequate building, zoning, and health codes. Many more fail to enforce fully the codes they do have. One of the ironies of the urban decay cycle is that the high values and incomes from slum properties rest substantially on practices and conditions that are illegal, or would be so, if proper housing codes existed. Thus, some of the inflated value of slum properties, which has to be written off to make redevelopment possible, is a value that would not exist if proper housing standards were enforced by the local government. The establishment and strict enforcement of high housing and neighborhood standards is a vital, but often a neglected, aspect of a comprehensive program of urban renewal. Greatly needed is a wider recognition of this fact by cities and a determination by them to do something about it.

A recent study by the Housing and Home Finance Agency showed that cities that had actively solicited broad community participation in urban renewal objectives found it possible to gain positive public support for the enforcement of housing codes.[3] Cities that did not do so found code enforcement impossible. Thus, code enforcement, like many other aspects of urban renewal, represents a real challenge to effective democratic government at the local level.

Solving the Rehousing Problem

Some observers have asserted that the bulldozing of slums results in no net improvement in living standards. They hold that displaced families crowd back into the remaining slums. It is certainly true that the uprooting of downtown neighborhoods causes difficult social adjustments. In any neighborhood, no matter how substandard its structures, families develop strong ties with neighbors, merchants, and social institutions, as well as with religious groups. Slum clearance inevitably disrupts these ties. Unfortunately, the problems arising in the course of clearance of slums have not been adequately evaluated. On the basis of these considerations alone it is not surprising that slum clearance does not always meet with full acceptance by some community leaders. While more complete answers need to be found to the problem of social adjustment in slum clearance—and quite often the adjustments do take place in the course of time—the process of rehousing must be sufficiently advantageous, to both displacees and the community at large, to justify the dislocation problems and should anticipate them as much as possible. The charge that large numbers of displaced families move back into other slums is hard to substantiate from the record so far. Only 7 percent of the 76,464 families relocated from urban renewal projects as of June 30, 1959, are known to have been rehoused in substandard structures. The records show that 47 percent of the displaced families went into standard private housing (with or without help from the local redevelopment agency), and that 27 percent were relocated in public housing. The remaining 19 percent involve cases where the family moved out of the city, the condition of the unit was not yet reported or inspected, or the whereabouts of the family was unknown.

As Federally assisted urban renewal programs grow and the volume of family displacement mounts, it can be expected that the problems of relocation will become more difficult. Although precise statistics are lacking, it is possible that in the future displacees resulting from the Federal Interstate Highway Program will add to the competition for available accommodations, which up to now has been caused mainly by those displaced in the urban renewal process.

Coordinating the Highway and Urban Renewal Programs

One of the major requirements in achieving ade-

[3] M. C. McFarland, "The Workable Program: Strengths and Weaknesses," an address before the NAHRO Annual Conference, San Francisco, California, October 14, 1958.

quate community redevelopment is better coordination of highway construction with urban renewal efforts. As has been noted, a significant portion of the vast Federal expenditures on the Federal Highway Program will go to finance highways through and around urban areas. This program is administered by State Highway Departments on the basis of legislative criteria which emphasize primarily the efficient interstate movement of vehicles rather than urban development. Sometimes the location of an urban highway has an unfavorable impact on city and neighborhood structures, and highway plans that are chosen may not always fit in with urban renewal plans for the affected neighborhoods.

It is becoming increasingly evident that more formal devices for improved integration of urban highway construction and urban renewal activities and for relating both to a comprehensive land use plan for an entire urban area are highly desirable.

Expanding Public Acceptance of Urban Renewal

As consumers, Americans willingly express their preferences on the private market for vast quantities of television sets, washing machines, automobiles, and houses. However, in the face of the ever-increasing cost of government, voters are often reluctant to vote for new taxes, particularly at the State and local level, for community improvements. If urban renewal in the broadest sense of the refashioning of our urban entities is to go forward on the scale required, it seems clear that an answer must be found in terms of educational efforts to dramatize the needs and thus gain wider approval for the economic costs involved. But, in a period of heavy defense expenditures and potential inflationary pressures, a community's decision for satisfying certain of its public needs will probably have to be accompanied by a willingness to postpone other forms of public expenditures or even some of the private expenditures which characterize our present mode of living.

STATISTICAL SERIES

Part A—Construction Put in Place

NOTE: Estimates for September, October and November 1959 reflect the results of special surveys of a sample of builders and contractors undertaken to obtain information about any effect that steel shortages may have had on construction work done in those months. Results of these surveys have been applied to the figures derived from the normal estimating procedures.

No special survey was made on the effect of the steel strike after November. In view of the resumption of steel production in November, it was assumed that shortages of steel for construction purposes continued after November but that these shortages were not so great as during November and that these continued shortages resulted in less curtailment of construction activity. It was further assumed that the degree of curtailment of construction activity for each type of construction would decline from the November level to zero in one, two, or three months, dependent on the degree of curtailment shown for that type of construction in November.

With the exception of the special surveys mentioned above, these monthly estimates are not based on direct measurements. Primarily, they are derived by applying standard progress patterns (which reflect normal seasonal movements) to the value of contracts awarded prior to the current month. The estimates do not reflect the effects of the varying number of working days in different months, nor of special conditions influencing the volume of activity in any given month, such as unusual weather, overtime, postponements, and—except when special surveys are made—materials shortages and work stoppages.

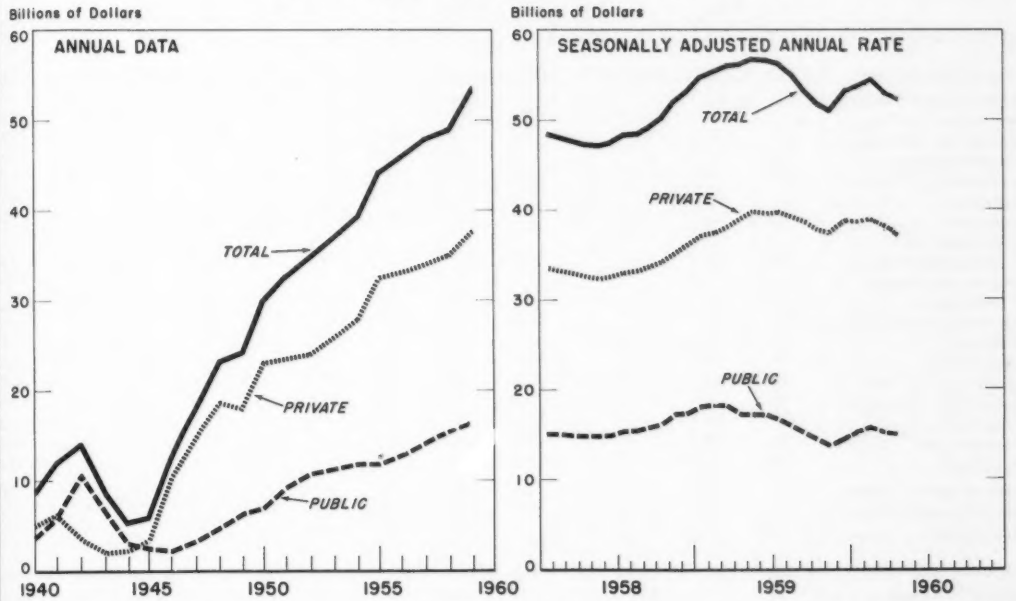
Table A-1: New Construction Put in Place: Current Month, by Type of Construction

Type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change		
	1960			1959	First 4 months		April 1960 from		First 4 months, 1959-60
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.	1960	1959	Mar. 1960	Apr. 1959	
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	4,009	r 3,696	r 3,482	4,284	14,873	15,342	+8	−6	−3
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	2,854	r 2,734	r 2,596	2,999	10,896	10,769	+4	−5	+1
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,536	r 1,460	r 1,348	1,799	5,820	6,206	+5	−15	−6
New dwelling units	1,176	r 1,114	r 1,023	1,370	4,453	4,850	+6	−14	−8
Additions and alterations	291	r 278	r 257	372	1,092	1,129	+5	−22	−3
Nonhousekeeping	69	68	68	57	275	227	+1	+21	+21
Nonresidential buildings	736	745	763	627	3,001	2,543	−1	+17	+18
Industrial	207	213	218	150	847	629	−3	+38	+35
Commercial	300	305	314	276	1,229	1,087	−2	+9	+13
Office buildings and warehouses	161	162	166	150	660	611	(1)	+7	+8
Stores, restaurants, and garages	139	143	148	126	569	476	−3	+10	+20
Other nonresidential buildings	229	227	231	201	925	827	(1)	+14	+12
Religious	75	74	77	67	304	277	+1	+12	+10
Educational	45	45	46	41	184	176	0	+10	+5
Hospital and institutional	46	47	48	45	190	181	−2	+2	+5
Social and recreational	47	44	43	36	178	139	+7	+31	+28
Miscellaneous	16	17	17	12	69	54	−6	+33	+28
Farm construction	125	113	103	131	442	443	+11	−5	(1)
Public utilities	438	r 397	r 363	429	1,554	1,525	+10	+2	+2
Telephone and telegraph	90	75	71	78	300	277	+20	+15	+8
Other public utilities[2]	348	r 322	r 292	351	1,254	1,248	+8	(1)	(1)
All other private	19	19	19	13	79	52	0	+46	+52
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,155	r 962	r 886	1,285	3,977	4,573	+20	−10	−13
Residential buildings	58	r 57	57	95	229	382	+2	−39	−40
Nonresidential buildings	363	r 331	305	385	1,325	1,436	+10	−6	−8
Industrial	29	29	29	30	122	116	0	−3	+5
Educational	216	r 199	182	229	793	867	+9	−6	−9
Hospital and institutional	34	31	28	38	122	134	+10	−11	−9
Administrative and service	45	r 37	34	50	150	183	+22	−10	−18
Other nonresidential buildings	39	r 35	32	38	138	136	+11	+3	+1
Military facilities	75	r 60	r 56	119	271	417	+25	−37	−35
Highways	390	265	250	419	1,185	1,414	+47	−7	−16
Sewer and water systems	121	r 117	104	116	455	427	+3	+4	+7
Sewer	74	r 72	64	71	280	265	+3	+4	+6
Water	47	45	40	45	175	162	+4	+4	+8
Public service enterprises	43	37	32	39	147	123	+16	+10	+20
Conservation and development	90	r 82	r 70	91	312	305	+10	−1	+2
All other public	15	13	12	21	53	69	+15	−29	−23

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [2] Includes data for railroads which were formerly shown separately. r Revised.

Chart 1.

New Construction Put in Place



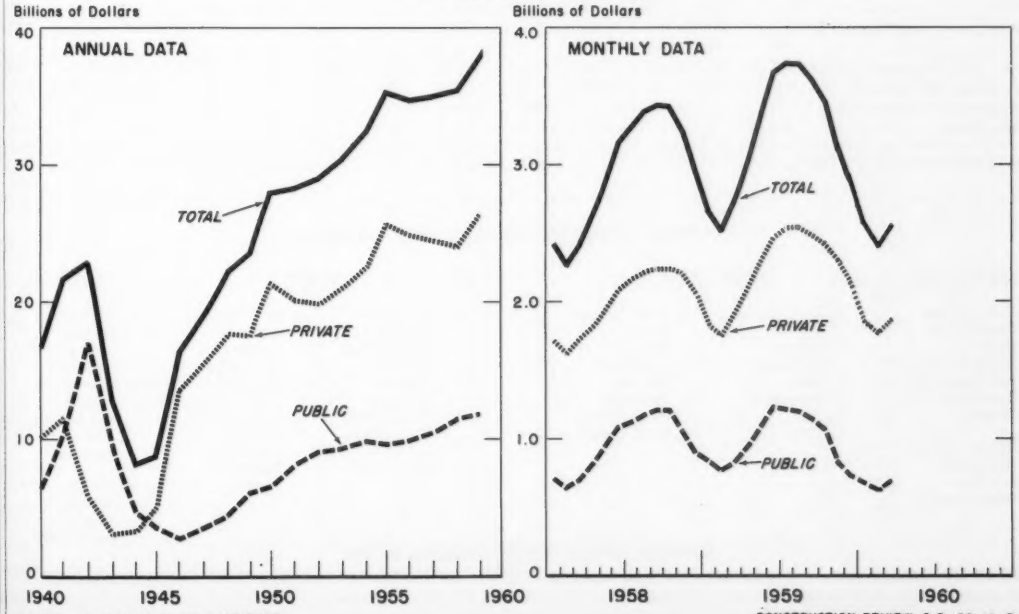
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-A

Chart 2.

New Construction Put in Place

(In 1947-49 Prices)



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-B

Table A-2: New Construction Put in Place: Recent Monthly Trend, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1959												1960
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION.	**3,712**	**3,506**	**3,840**	**4,284**	**4,755**	**5,160**	**5,258**	**5,265**	**5,102**	**4,880**	**4,421**	**4,075**	**3,686**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**2,582**	**2,474**	**2,714**	**2,999**	**3,287**	**3,523**	**3,647**	**3,657**	**3,574**	**3,460**	**3,302**	**3,062**	**2,712**
Residential bldgs. (nonfarm)	1,471	1,374	1,562	1,799	1,972	2,096	2,151	2,134	2,105	2,036	1,904	1,718	1,476
New dwelling units	1,170	1,080	1,230	1,370	1,473	1,583	1,625	1,622	1,619	1,565	1,457	1,322	1,140
Additions and alterations	243	238	276	372	438	448	458	441	416	403	378	324	266
Nonhousekeeping	58	56	56	57	61	65	68	71	70	68	69	72	70
Nonresidential buildings	655	636	625	627	687	762	801	811	773	770	790	789	757
Industrial	165	160	154	150	154	161	167	175	166	171	185	200	209
Commercial	273	268	270	276	320	364	379	369	352	348	354	341	310
Office buildings and warehouses	158	154	149	150	159	165	172	178	171	168	170	174	171
Stores, restaurants, and garages	115	114	121	126	161	199	207	191	181	180	184	167	139
Other nonresidential bldgs.	217	208	201	201	213	237	255	267	255	251	251	248	238
Religious	73	70	67	67	71	79	85	89	86	84	83	81	78
Educational	48	45	42	41	41	42	44	46	44	45	46	48	48
Hospital & institutional	46	45	45	45	46	48	49	50	48	48	49	49	49
Social and recreational	35	34	34	36	41	50	54	55	52	50	49	48	44
Miscellaneous	15	14	13	12	14	18	23	27	25	24	24	22	19
Farm construction	94	103	115	131	155	173	187	197	183	155	136	121	101
Public utilities	348	349	399	429	458	475	489	496	493	477	449	411	356
Telephone and telegraph	60	64	75	78	81	83	84	78	88	87	85	72	64
Other public utilities [1]	288	285	324	351	377	392	405	418	405	390	364	339	292
All other private	14	12	13	13	15	17	19	19	20	22	23	23	22
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**1,130**	**1,032**	**1,126**	**1,285**	**1,468**	**1,637**	**1,611**	**1,608**	**1,528**	**1,420**	**1,119**	**1,013**	**974**
Residential buildings	94	97	96	95	92	88	77	69	67	63	59	61	57
Nonresidential buildings	359	326	366	385	385	408	406	412	380	368	321	320	326
Industrial	29	28	29	30	30	32	29	30	27	33	34	33	35
Educational	223	197	218	229	227	242	245	239	222	217	185	191	196
Hospital and institutional	30	29	37	38	38	39	38	40	36	35	32	30	29
Administrative & service	44	42	47	50	51	52	50	57	51	44	36	35	34
Other nonresidential bldgs.	33	30	35	38	39	43	44	46	44	39	34	31	32
Military facilities	107	91	100	119	144	159	127	133	129	117	109	98	80
Highways	348	319	328	419	549	654	678	656	625	568	370	286	280
Sewer and water systems	105	96	110	116	122	127	135	142	138	128	120	116	113
Sewer	66	60	68	71	74	78	84	88	86	79	74	73	70
Water	39	36	42	45	48	49	51	54	52	49	46	43	43
Public service enterprises	28	25	31	39	49	54	63	68	63	54	45	37	35
Conservation & development	73	63	78	91	105	126	105	107	106	105	80	82	70
All other public	16	15	17	21	22	21	20	21	20	17	15	13	13

Source: Departments of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes data for railroads which were formerly shown separately.

COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

NORTHEAST

1. New England
Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

2. Middle Atlantic
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

NORTH CENTRAL

3. E. N. Central
Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

4. W. N. Central
Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH

5. S. Atlantic
Delaware
Dist. of Col.
Florida
Georgia
Maryland
N. Carolina
S. Carolina
Virginia
W. Virginia

6. E. S. Central
Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

7. W. S. Central
Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

WEST

8. Mountain
Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

9. Pacific
California
Oregon
Washington

NONFARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN 1950

NORTHEAST—29.5 percent. *NORTH CENTRAL*—29.0 percent. *SOUTH*—27.7 percent. *WEST*—13.8 percent.

Table A-3: New Construction Put in Place: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	Seasonally adjusted annual rate							Annual total	
	1959			1960					
	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	1958	1959
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**56,004**	**50,652**	**51,972**	**53,868**	**r54,252**	**r53,244**	**52,356**	**48,903**	**54,258**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**38,916**	**37,020**	**37,728**	**38,532**	**38,760**	**r37,992**	**37,044**	**33,491**	**38,281**
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	23,424	20,976	21,120	21,648	r21,348	r20,964	20,028	18,047	22,322
Nonresidential buildings	8,256	8,772	9,228	9,564	9,996	9,756	9,648	8,675	8,726
Industrial	1,836	2,160	2,352	2,436	2,616	2,580	2,532	2,382	2,008
Commercial	3,732	3,804	3,972	4,140	4,356	4,128	4,068	3,589	3,914
Office buildings and warehouses	1,956	1,872	1,992	2,136	2,160	2,136	2,100	2,013	1,968
Stores, restaurants, and garages	1,776	1,932	1,980	2,004	2,196	1,992	1,968	1,576	1,946
Other nonresidential buildings	2,688	2,808	2,904	2,988	3,024	3,048	3,048	2,704	2,804
Farm construction	1,656	1,896	1,932	1,644	1,596	1,596	1,584	1,475	1,750
Public utilities	5,412	5,088	5,136	5,340	r5,520	r5,400	5,544	5,105	5,273
All other private	168	288	312	336	300	276	240	189	210
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**17,088**	**13,632**	**14,244**	**15,336**	**r15,492**	**r15,252**	**15,312**	**15,412**	**15,977**
Residential buildings	1,188	660	708	696	732	r756	720	846	958
Nonresidential buildings	4,656	3,960	4,164	4,308	4,452	r4,284	4,380	4,653	4,436
Military facilities	1,716	1,260	1,332	1,140	r924	r960	1,080	1,402	1,433
Highways	6,204	4,572	4,572	5,796	5,772	5,784	5,772	5,500	5,800
Sewer and water systems	1,404	1,476	1,536	1,536	1,536	r1,500	1,464	1,387	1,455
Sewer	876	888	924	960	948	936	912	836	901
Water	528	588	612	576	588	564	552	551	554
Public service enterprises	504	588	588	552	612	552	552	451	556
Conservation and development	1,188	924	1,140	1,092	r1,236	r1,236	1,176	1,019	1,121
All other public	228	192	204	216	228	180	168	154	218

Source: Departments of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. rRevised.

Table A-4: New Construction Put in Place: Value in 1947-49 Prices, by Type of Construction

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1959			1960			Annual total				
	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**2,729**	**3,085**	**2,828**	**2,556**	**r2,406**	**2,552**	**35,334**	**34,681**	**34,944**	**35,418**	**38,436**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**1,913**	**2,278**	**2,107**	**1,864**	**1,773**	**1,866**	**25,661**	**24,805**	**24,469**	**23,964**	**26,674**
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,150	1,373	1,237	1,061	965	1,042	15,078	13,648	12,903	13,555	16,232
Nonresidential buildings	427	529	529	507	508	497	6,007	6,594	6,805	6,046	5,897
Industrial	107	128	138	144	148	145	1,941	2,306	2,506	1,679	1,389
Office buildings & warehouses	103	115	118	115	111	108	1,054	1,294	1,389	1,417	1,341
Stores, restaurants, & garages	82	121	110	91	97	94	1,472	1,441	1,186	1,085	1,297
Other nonresidential buildings	135	165	163	157	152	150	1,540	1,553	1,724	1,865	1,870
Farm construction	88	102	90	75	77	84	1,344	1,252	1,249	1,150	1,320
Public utilities	240	261	238	208	212	232	3,119	3,230	3,384	3,096	3,101
All other private	8	13	13	13	11	11	113	81	128	117	124
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**816**	**807**	**721**	**692**	**r633**	**686**	**9,673**	**9,876**	**10,475**	**11,454**	**11,762**
Residential buildings	71	43	44	41	41	41	213	225	383	637	701
Nonresidential buildings	248	212	212	215	201	218	3,274	3,017	3,193	3,214	2,971
Industrial	20	23	23	24	20	20	588	339	333	289	252
Educational	147	122	126	129	120	131	1,888	1,891	2,003	1,982	1,760
Hospital and institutional	25	21	20	19	18	20	232	220	250	267	281
Other nonresidential buildings	56	46	43	43	43	47	566	567	607	676	678
Military facilities	72	78	70	57	r40	43	1,063	1,059	955	1,028	1,032
Highways	284	324	250	244	r225	239	3,633	3,851	4,146	4,731	5,088
Sewer and water systems	66	70	68	66	r60	68	769	859	865	857	863
Public service enterprises	18	25	21	20	18	21	157	240	232	261	312
Conservation and development	47	46	48	41	r41	48	497	556	625	633	665
All other public	10	9	8	8	7	8	67	69	76	93	130

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. rRevised.

Table A-5: New Public Construction Put in Place, by Source of Funds, Ownership, and Type of Construction

Source of funds, ownership, and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*								Percent change		
	1959		1960				First 4 months		Apr. 1960 from-		First 4 months, 1959-60
	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	1959	1960	Apr. 1959	Mar. 1960	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,285	1,013	974	r 886	r 962	1,155	4,573	3,977	- 10	+ 20	- 13
Federal funds	508	395	337	r 306	r 328	398	1,771	1,369	- 22	+ 21	- 23
Direct Federal	314	260	224	r 195	r 208	238	1,122	865	- 24	+ 14	- 23
Federal grants-in-aid[1]	194	135	113	111	r 120	160	649	504	- 18	+ 33	- 22
State and local funds	777	618	637	580	r 634	757	2,802	2,608	- 3	+ 19	- 7
FEDERALLY OWNED	314	260	224	r 195	r 208	238	1,122	865	- 24	+ 14	- 23
Residential buildings	52	24	24	23	24	25	204	96	- 52	+ 4	- 53
Nonresidential buildings	51	51	51	46	r 44	48	199	189	- 6	+ 9	- 5
Industrial	30	33	35	29	29	29	116	122	- 3	0	+ 5
Educational	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	0	0	- 33
Hospital	5	4	4	4	r 4	5	15	17	0	+ 25	+ 13
Administrative and service	12	10	8	9	r 8	10	53	35	- 17	+ 25	- 34
Other nonresidential	3	3	3	3	r 2	3	9	11	0	+ 50	+ 22
Military facilities	119	98	80	r 56	r 60	75	417	271	- 37	+ 25	- 35
Highways	10	13	8	8	8	12	32	36	+ 20	+ 50	+ 13
Conservation and development	78	71	59	r 60	r 70	76	260	265	- 3	+ 9	+ 2
All other federally owned	4	3	2	2	2	2	10	8	- 50	0	- 20
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	971	753	750	691	754	917	3,451	3,112	- 6	+ 22	- 10
Residential buildings	43	37	33	34	r 33	33	178	133	- 23	0	- 25
Nonresidential buildings	334	269	275	259	287	315	1,237	1,136	- 6	+ 10	- 8
Educational	228	190	195	181	r 198	215	861	789	- 6	+ 9	- 8
Hospital	33	26	25	24	r 27	29	119	105	- 12	+ 7	- 12
Administrative and service	38	25	26	25	29	35	130	115	- 8	+ 21	- 12
Other nonresidential	35	28	29	29	33	36	127	127	+ 3	+ 9	0
Highways	409	273	272	242	257	378	1,382	1,149	- 8	+ 47	- 17
Sewer and water systems	116	116	113	104	r 117	121	427	455	+ 4	+ 3	+ 7
Sewer	71	73	70	64	r 72	74	265	280	+ 4	+ 3	+ 6
Water	45	43	43	40	45	47	162	175	+ 4	+ 4	+ 8
All other State and locally owned	69	58	57	52	60	70	227	239	+ 1	+ 17	+ 5

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Construction programs currently receiving Federal grants-in-aid cover highways, schools, hospitals, airports, and miscellaneous community facilities. r Revised.

Part B--Housing

Table B-1: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Ownership, Location, and Type of Structure

Period	Total	Ownership		Location[1]		Type of structure			
		Private	Public	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	1-family houses	Units in 2-or-more family structures		
							All	2-4 family	5-or-more family
	NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS *(in thousands)*								
Year: 1951	1,091.3	1,020,1	71.2	776.8	314.5	900.1	191.2	(2)	(2)
1952	1,127.0	1,068.5	58.5	794.9	332.1	942.5	184.5	(2)	(2)
1953	1,103.8	1,068.3	35.5	803.5	300.3	937.8	166.0	(2)	(2)
1954	1,220.4	1,201.7	18.7	896.9	323.5	1,077.9	142.5	51.9	90.6
1955	1,328.9	1,309.5	19.4	975.8	353.1	1,194.4	134.5	49.2	85.3
1956	1,118.1	1,093.9	24.2	779.8	338.3	989.7	128.4	46.4	82.0
1957	1,041.9	992.8	49.1	699.7	342.2	872.7	169.2	51.8	117.4
1958	1,209.4	1,141.5	67.9	827.0	382.4	975.1	234.3	62.9	171.4
1959	1,378.5	1,342.8	35.7	946.1	432.4	1,094.6	283.9	78.8	205.1
First 3 months, 1959	302.5	295.7	6.8	204.7	97.8	234.1	68.4	18.2	50.2
First 3 months, 1960	249.9	243.2	6.7	172.5	77.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1959: March	121.0	118.1	2.9	81.2	39.8	95.1	25.9	7.7	18.2
April	142.2	137.4	4.8	97.0	45.2	110.1	32.1	7.9	24.2
May	137.0	133.5	3.5	94.1	42.9	109.3	27.7	7.4	20.3
June	136.7	131.1	5.6	93.1	43.6	109.5	27.2	8.0	19.2
July	128.8	127.2	1.6	88.3	40.5	106.5	22.3	6.2	16.1
August	129.3	125.1	4.2	86.0	43.3	107.2	22.1	6.3	15.8
September	120.3	116.9	3.4	82.7	37.6	96.5	23.8	7.2	16.6
October	105.5	102.2	3.3	75.3	30.2	84.7	20.8	6.6	14.2
November	92.5	90.7	1.8	65.5	27.0	72.5	20.0	5.9	14.1
December	83.7	83.0	0.7	59.4	24.3	64.2	19.5	5.1	14.4
1960: January	r76.3	r75.0	r1.3	r53.3	23.0	58.5	17.8	5.3	12.5
February	76.6	74.4	2.2	53.8	22.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
March	97.0	93.8	3.2	65.4	31.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
	Percent change								
First 3 months, 1959-60	- 17.4	- 17.8	- 1.5	- 15.7	- 20.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb.-March 1960	+ 26.6	+ 26.1	+45.5	+ 21.6	+ 38.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
March 1959-60	- 19.8	- 20.6	-10.3	- 19.5	- 20.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Year: 1951	100	93.5	6.5	71.2	28.8	82.5	17.5	.....	.....
1952	100	94.8	5.2	70.5	29.5	83.6	16.4	.....	.....
1953	100	96.8	3.2	72.8	27.2	85.0	15.0	.....	.....
1954	100	98.5	1.5	73.5	26.5	88.3	11.7	4.3	7.4
1955	100	98.5	1.5	73.4	26.6	89.9	10.1	3.7	6.4
1956	100	97.8	2.2	69.7	30.3	88.5	11.5	4.2	7.3
1957	100	95.3	4.7	67.2	32.8	83.8	16.2	5.0	11.2
1958	100	94.4	5.6	68.4	31.6	80.6	19.4	5.2	14.2
1959	100	97.4	2.6	68.6	31.4	79.4	20.6	5.7	14.9
First 3 months, 1959	100	97.8	2.2	67.7	32.3	77.4	22.6	6.0	16.6
First 3 months, 1960	100	97.3	2.7	69.0	31.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1959: February	100	97.6	2.4	67.1	32.9	78.6	21.4	6.4	15.0
April	100	96.6	3.4	68.2	31.8	77.4	22.6	5.6	17.0
May	100	97.4	2.6	68.7	31.3	79.8	20.2	5.4	14.8
June	100	95.9	4.1	68.1	31.9	80.1	20.0	5.9	14.1
July	100	98.8	1.2	68.6	31.4	82.7	17.3	4.8	12.5
August	100	96.8	3.2	66.5	33.5	82.9	17.1	4.9	12.2
September	100	97.2	2.8	68.7	31.3	80.2	19.8	6.0	13.8
October	100	96.9	3.1	71.4	28.6	80.3	19.7	6.3	13.4
November	100	98.1	1.9	70.8	29.2	78.4	21.6	6.4	15.2
December	100	99.2	0.8	71.0	29.0	76.7	23.3	6.1	17.2
1960: January	100	r98.3	r1.7	r69.9	r30.1	76.7	23.3	6.9	16.4
February	100	97.1	2.9	70.2	29.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
March	100	96.7	3.3	67.4	32.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Annual data for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan areas not available before 1950; monthly data not available before January 1953. Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for 1920-53 available upon request. [2] Not available prior to January 1954. Tabulations showing the number of units in 2-family and 3-or-more family structures for 1920-1953 available upon request. [3] Not yet available. [r] Revised.

Table B-2: New Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

Year	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1948.....	928	813	950	1,027	997	993	975	897	863	802	806	813
1949.....	800	779	803	892	911	935	964	1,028	1,092	1,149	1,244	1,266
1950.....	1,310	1,300	1,405	1,382	1,457	1,482	1,468	1,486	1,271	1,142	1,107	1,292
1951.....	1,360	1,171	1,071	975	984	941	918	961	1,054	1,012	970	973
1952.....	1,001	1,112	1,072	1,028	1,029	1,016	1,080	1,066	1,101	1,131	1,104	1,097
1953.....	1,104	1,092	1,128	1,134	1,083	1,071	1,036	1,007	1,029	1,034	1,068	1,039
1954.....	1,051	1,100	1,103	1,116	1,102	1,180	1,220	1,226	1,273	1,275	1,376	1,443
1955.....	1,410	1,324	1,349	1,363	1,381	1,372	1,316	1,311	1,285	1,214	1,176	1,174
1956.....	1,195	1,127	1,094	1,157	1,146	1,091	1,070	1,136	1,008	1,052	1,027	1,020
1957.....	962	935	933	962	994	995	1,015	1,056	1,012	1,020	1,009	1,000
1958.....	1,020	915	918	983	1,039	1,057	1,174	1,228	1,255	1,303	1,427	1,432
1959.....	1,364	1,403	1,403	1,434	1,370	1,368	1,375	1,340	1,323	1,180	1,210	1,330
1960.....	1,210	1,115	1,115									

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Chart 3.

Housing Starts (Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted)

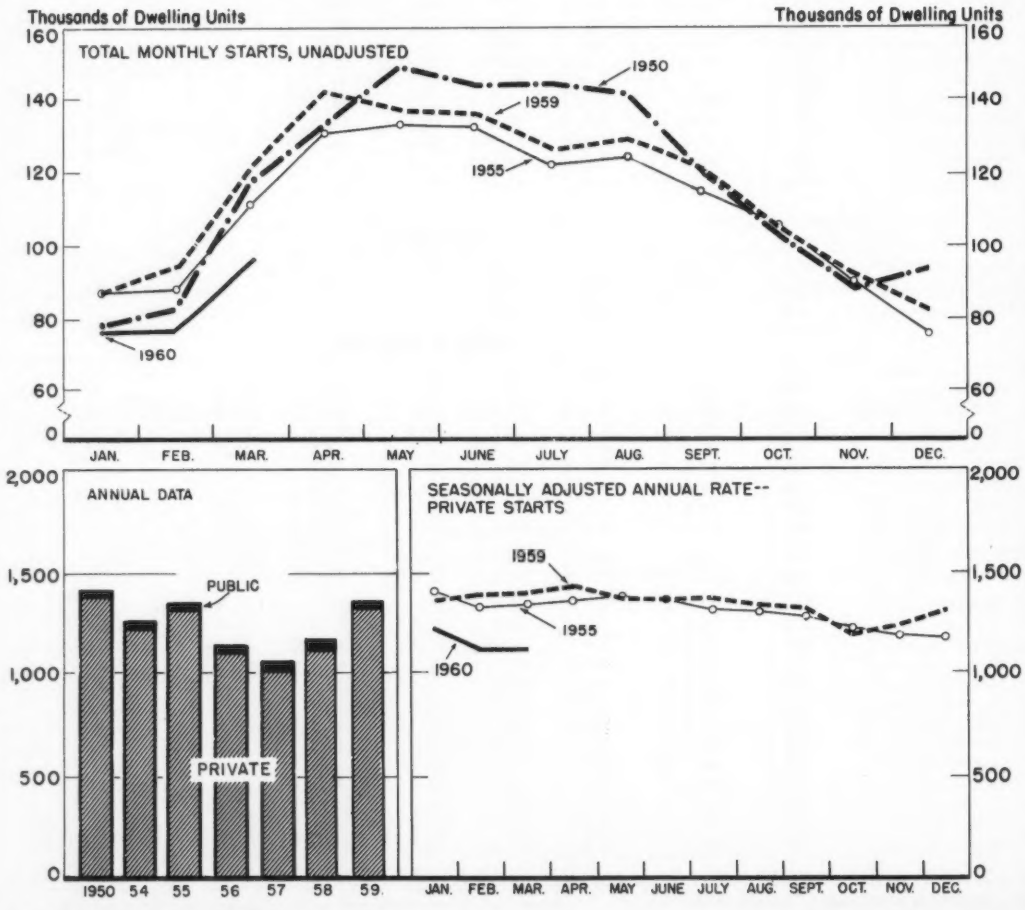


Table B-3: New Private 1-Family Houses Started: Average Construction Cost

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST												
1948	$7,250	$7,450	$7,550	$7,775	$7,950	$8,050	$8,050	$8,100	$7,900	$7,825	$7,900	$7,900	$7,850
1949	7,650	7,525	7,450	7,500	7,650	7,675	7,525	7,650	7,725	7,675	7,675	7,625	7,625
1950	7,625	7,850	8,225	8,450	8,450	8,750	8,875	9,125	8,900	9,200	9,075	9,200	8,675
1951	9,100	9,250	9,175	9,325	9,475	9,475	9,400	9,300	9,450	9,225	9,250	9,125	9,300
1952	9,050	9,275	9,350	9,550	9,575	9,675	9,500	9,425	9,600	9,525	9,550	9,525	9,475
1953	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,900	10,000	10,125	10,175	10,200	10,175	9,975	10,000	9,950
1954	9,750	9,800	10,075	10,600	10,850	10,750	10,850	10,750	10,675	10,800	10,850	11,075	10,625
1955	10,575	11,125	11,250	11,250	11,400	11,400	11,475	11,425	11,525	11,575	11,575	11,625	11,350
1956	11,325	11,750	12,150	12,275	12,300	12,300	12,375	12,275	12,325	12,425	12,675	12,350	12,225
1957	12,600	12,800	12,950	13,025	13,250	13,150	13,050	12,925	13,075	13,375	13,000	12,925	13,025
1958	12,775	12,875	13,000	13,100	13,150	13,025	13,025	12,550	12,925	13,125	12,925	12,800	12,950
1959	12,450	12,300	13,250	13,650	13,750	13,725	13,550	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,700	13,450	[r]13,445
1960	12,700												
	Percent change, 1959 to 1960												
	+2.0												

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [r]Revised.

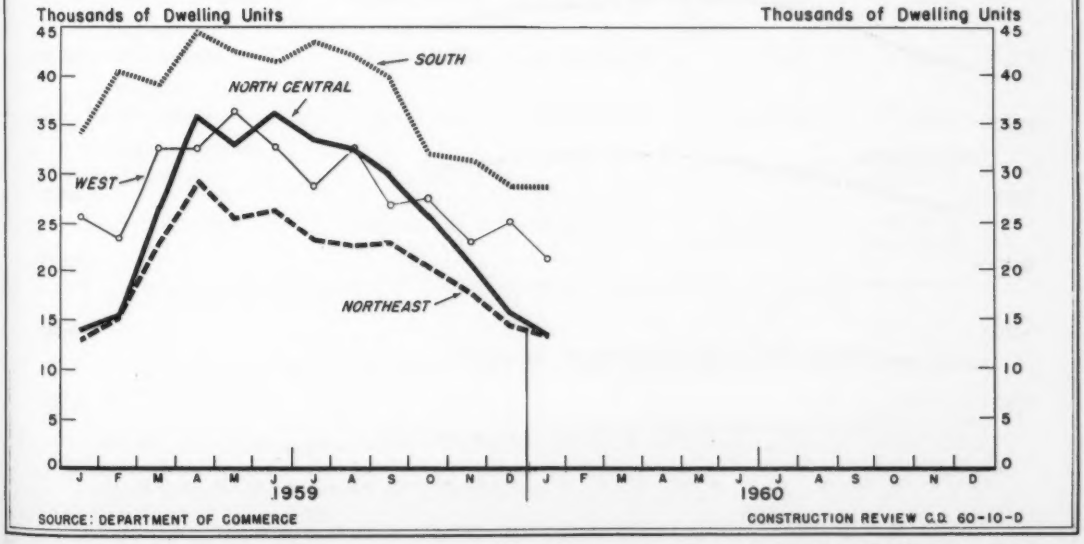
Table B-4: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Region[1]

Region	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*											Percent change, Jan. 1959-60
	1959								1960	Year		
	Jan.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1958	1959	
TOTAL	87.0	136.7	128.8	129.3	120.3	105.5	92.5	83.7	76.3	1,209.4	1,378.5	+14.0
Northeast	13.0	26.5	23.2	22.7	22.9	20.3	17.7	14.3	13.2	210.9	253.4	+20.2
North Central	14.1	36.3	33.3	32.2	29.9	25.7	20.6	15.6	13.3	289.6	318.5	+10.0
South	34.1	41.4	43.4	42.0	39.8	31.9	31.1	28.7	28.6	413.3	459.0	+11.1
West	25.8	32.5	28.9	32.4	27.7	27.6	23.1	25.1	21.2	295.6	347.6	+17.6

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1]Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2.

Chart 4.

Housing Starts, By Region



(NOTICE: The series, "New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started in Selected States" has been discontinued. These data were formerly published quarterly in Table B-3.)

Table B-6: New Private Dwelling Units: Volume in Successive Stages of FHA and VA Programs

Period	Number *(in thousands)* of new dwelling units in--								Percent of total private starts under inspection of--	
	FHA applications		VA appraisal requests	Starts under inspection of--		FHA mortgages insured		VA loans closed		
	Total	Excluding Capehart [1]		FHA	VA	Total	Excluding Capehart [1]		FHA	VA
Year: 1955	314.9	313.5	620.8	276.7	392.9	139.8	139.8	387.6	21	30
1956	227.6	219.4	401.5	189.3	270.7	116.2	110.9	313.5	17	25
1957	266.1	229.7	159.4	168.4	128.3	118.0	92.6	218.8	17	13
1958	434.1	395.9	234.2	295.4	102.1	198.7	157.0	94.0	26	9
1959	440.8	420.9	234.0	330.7	109.3	244.0	227.8	145.3	25	8
1959: March	45.2	43.6	23.2	30.0	9.7	19.1	18.7	14.5	25	8
April	46.9	45.4	18.9	33.5	11.0	20.9	19.7	12.8	24	8
May	44.8	41.4	20.7	r 34.4	10.3	20.7	18.6	11.6	26	8
June	72.0	62.7	27.2	r 34.8	11.0	21.3	20.5	11.7	r 27	8
July	32.3	31.6	26.1	r 31.7	10.6	21.4	19.2	11.9	25	8
August	27.8	27.8	21.2	r 31.3	9.9	21.0	17.5	10.6	25	8
September	30.5	29.3	17.9	r 29.8	10.0	21.2	19.4	11.0	25	9
October	27.3	27.3	16.7	r 26.8	9.4	21.0	20.1	11.5	26	9
November	21.5	21.5	12.2	r 20.3	7.9	20.7	18.0	10.9	22	9
December	27.1	27.1	11.1	r 20.0	6.4	18.8	18.8	12.1	24	8
1960: January	22.5	22.0	11.2	15.9	4.1	18.5	18.2	10.2	21	5
February	24.8	24.6	12.9	r 17.7	4.8	17.4	17.4	9.1	r 24	6
March	34.2	34.2	12.9	21.9	5.2	17.5	16.8	([2])	23	6
First 3 months:										
1959	110.6	106.9	62.1	69.8	22.8	57.0	55.9	41.2	24	8
1960	81.5	80.8	36.9	55.4	14.1	53.4	52.4	.....	23	6
Percent change, 1959 to 1960	-26.3	-24.4	-40.5	-20.6	-38.3	-6.3	-6.3	.....	.....	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (FHA) and the Veterans Administration. [1] Excludes units under the armed services (Capehart) housing program, which are classified as public and whose inspection while under construction is under the auspices of the Department of Defense. [2] Not yet available.
r Revised.

Chart 5.

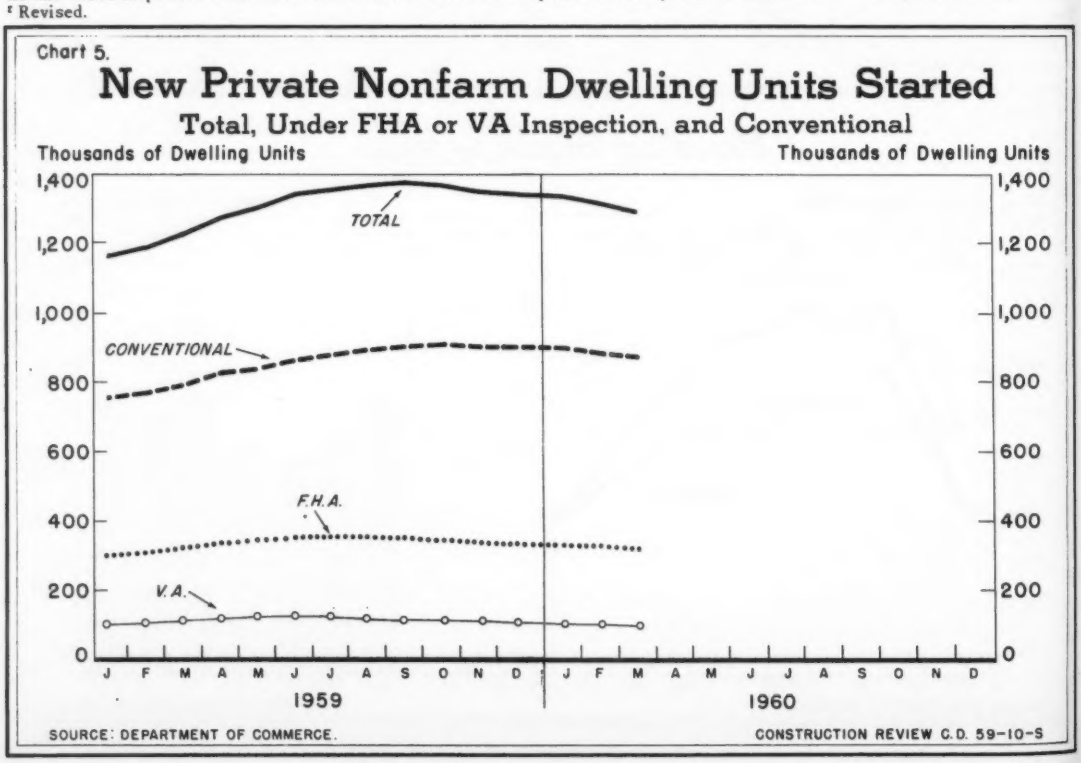


Table B-7: Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of $20,000 or Less: Number and Average Amount, and Total Amount by Type of Lender

Period	Total number *(in thousands)*	Average amount *(dollars)*	Total amount *(in millions of dollars)* recorded by—						
			All lenders	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Individuals	All other lenders
Year: 1955	3,913	7,279	28,484	10,452	1,932	5,617	1,858	3,362	5,265
1956	3,602	7,521	27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824	3,558	4,917
1957	3,246	7,469	24,244	9,217	1,472	4,264	1,430	3,554	4,307
1958	3,441	7,959	27,388	10,516	1,460	5,204	1,640	3,435	5,133
1959	3,782	8,522	32,235	13,094	1,523	5,832	1,780	3,946	6,060
First 2 mos., 1959	547	8,398	4,597	1,735	227	880	236	585	934
First 2 mos., 1960	507	8,345	4,228	1,636	210	685	218	635	844
1959: February	270	8,321	2,245	865	106	427	113	284	450
March	307	8,418	2,586	1,059	116	492	112	318	489
April	326	8,513	2,776	1,148	115	553	125	333	502
May	326	8,488	2,768	1,151	112	534	140	339	492
June	342	8,687	2,974	1,261	120	543	168	338	544
July	357	8,673	3,100	1,286	138	562	187	367	560
August	334	8,584	2,871	1,203	137	505	167	336	522
September	330	8,578	2,834	1,184	136	481	172	340	521
October	329	8,501	2,799	1,152	146	463	167	349	522
November	288	8,476	2,442	r952	137	409	152	314	478
December	293	8,472	2,487	963	138	410	152	327	497
January	248	8,401	2,079	777	107	343	115	310	427
February	259	8,292	2,149	859	103	342	103	325	417
	Percent change								
First 2 mos., 1959-60	- 7	- 1	- 8	-6	- 7	- 22	- 8	+ 9	- 10

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

FHA INSURANCE RECORD FROM ITS INCEPTION IN 1934 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1959

	Insurance Written	Insurance Outstanding	Losses to Funds	Percent of Losses to Insurance Written
Property Improvement Loans, Section 2	[1] $12,497,271,641	$1,553,071,310	[1] $104,415,361	84/100%
Home Mortgages	41,303,465,118	23,847,937,934	26,310,992	6/100%
Project Mortgages	7,268,771,603	5,428,836,540	44,035,010	60/100%
Manufactured Housing	5,316,041	.....	788,002	14 82/100%
Total	61,074,824,403	30,829,845,784	175,549,365	29/100%

[1] Includes $778,860,621 insurance written and $14,708,557 losses relating to insurance operations prior to the June 3, 1939 amendment which authorized FHA to collect an insurance charge.

NOTE: Since July 1, 1940, the FHA has been self-supporting and has paid all expenses out of earnings.

In the early years of operation, the Treasury Department advanced funds totaling $65,497,433 to pay expenses and to establish certain of the Insurance Funds. In the fiscal year 1954 all of the funds advanced were repaid to the U. S. Treasury together with interest thereon in the amount of $20,385,529.

Source: The Federal Housing Administration Statement of Financial Condition as of December 31, 1959.

Table B-8: Housing Vacancy Rates: Vacancy-Occupancy Status and Condition of Dwelling Units, Nationally [1]

(Percent distribution)

Status and condition of dwelling units	1950	1958				1959				1960
	Apr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.
Total dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:										
Available for occupancy [2]	1.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2
For rent [3]	*1.1*	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6
For sale	*.5*	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy [2]	1.7	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4
Held off market [2]		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6
Dilapidated	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Seasonal dwelling units [4]	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8
Occupied dwelling units	93.1	89.9	90.2	90.1	90.5	89.9	89.6	90.0	90.5	89.8

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. See footnotes to table B-9 below.

Table B-9: Housing Vacancy Rates: Vacancy-Occupancy Status and Condition of Dwelling Units, by Regional and Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location

(Percent distribution)

Status and condition of dwelling units	1950	1958	1959				1960	1950	1958	1959				1960
	Apr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	Apr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.
	NORTHEAST							**NORTH CENTRAL**						
Total dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy [2]	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2
For rent [3]	*.7*	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.8*	.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5
For sale	*.4*	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.8	.5	.5	.6	.8	.7
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy [2]	1.4	.4	.3	.5	.5	.4	.4	1.5	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4
Held off market [2]		1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6		2.1	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8
Dilapidated	.4	.3	.3	.2	.3	.4	.3	.8	.8	1.0	.9	.7	.7	.9
Seasonal dwelling units [4]	3.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.1	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.4
Occupied dwelling units	93.2	90.4	90.5	90.5	90.2	90.9	90.3	94.4	91.7	91.1	90.7	91.3	91.6	90.3
	SOUTH							**WEST** [1]						
Total dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy [2]	2.0	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.7	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.2	4.0	3.4	4.1
For rent [3]	*1.5*	*2.8*	*3.0*	*3.4*	*3.2*	*2.9*	*2.9*	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.5
For sale	*.5*	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.8	.7	.6	.8	.9	.8	.4	.6
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy [2]	1.9	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	2.3	.5	.5	.7	.7	.4	.4
Held off market [2]		2.5	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9		2.8	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.2
Dilapidated	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.0	.9	.9	1.1	1.1	.9	.9
Seasonal dwelling units [4]	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2
Occupied dwelling units	92.5	89.2	88.2	88.0	88.5	89.0	88.5	91.7	90.8	89.8	89.4	89.8	90.9	90.2
	INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS [1]							**OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS**						
Total dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy [2]	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	1.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.5
For rent [3]	*1.1*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.5*	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.9
For sale	*.5*	.4	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.4	.8	.7	.8	.7	.6	.6
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy [2]	1.2	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	2.4	.4	.3	.5	.5	.3	.3
Held off market [2]		1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4		3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.2
Dilapidated	.4	.3	.4	.4	.3	.5	.4	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Seasonal dwelling units [4]	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	4.0	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.3
Occupied dwelling units	95.7	94.6	93.9	93.6	93.8	93.9	93.5	90.0	84.6	84.5	84.4	84.6	85.6	84.4

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Data for the first quarter 1960 include Alaska and Hawaii. However, due to the small number of vacant units in the two states, the inclusion has a negligible effect on the vacancy rates; thus, the data shown for 1960 can be regarded as being entirely comparable with data for earlier periods. [2] Nonseasonal, not dilapidated units. [3] Comprises vacant units offered for rent, as well as those being offered either for rent or for sale. [4] Comprises unoccupied units and units temporarily occupied by persons with usual residence elsewhere.

Part C–Building Permits

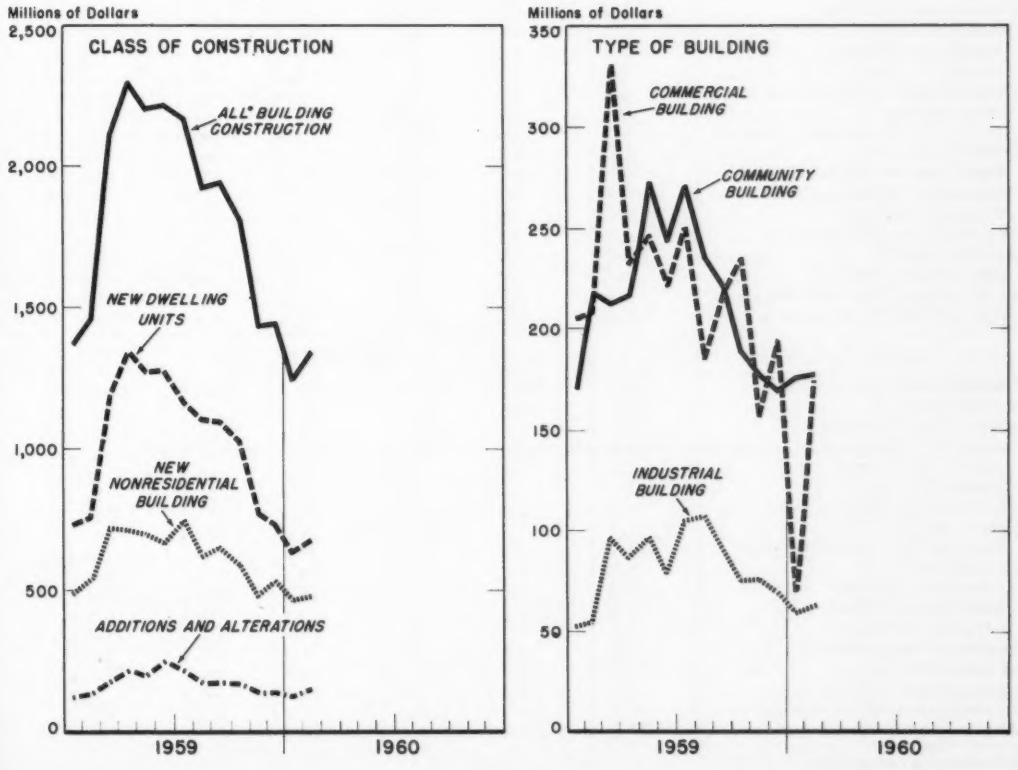
Table C-1: Building Permit Activity: Current Summary, by Type of Building Construction

Type of building construction	Valuation (*in millions of dollars*)						Percent change	
	1960		1959		First 2 months		Feb. 1959-60	First 2 months 1959-60
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Feb.	1960	1959		
All building construction[1]	1,340.8	1,243.3	1,447.7	r 1,458.7	2,584.1	2,834.8	-8	-9
Private	1,181.8	1,071.2	1,254.8	r 1,281.4	2,253.0	2,465.6	-8	-9
Public	159.0	172.2	192.9	r 177.3	331.2	369.2	-10	-10
New dwelling units[2]	678.9	629.9	733.7	r 758.4	1,308.8	1,497.8	-10	-13
Number of new dwelling units	*(60,634)*	*(57,724)*	*(67,089)*	*(r 72,056)*	*(118,358)*	*(143,842)*	*(-16)*	*(-18)*
New nonresidential building	483.6	468.9	538.9	r 545.3	952.5	1,037.9	-11	-8
Commercial buildings	174.4	153.2	193.5	r 208.6	327.6	412.6	-16	-21
Stores and other mercantile buildings	79.6	83.4	82.7	r 74.5	163.0	162.2	+7	([3])
All other commercial buildings	94.8	69.8	110.8	r 134.1	164.6	250.4	-29	-34
Community buildings	177.9	176.6	169.2	r 218.9	354.5	389.8	-19	-9
Industrial buildings	63.1	59.5	69.6	r 54.4	122.6	107.2	+16	+14
All other nonresidential buildings	68.2	79.7	106.5	r 63.5	147.9	128.2	+7	+15
Additions and alterations	151.3	129.2	143.7	r 137.7	280.5	263.6	+10	+6

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [2] Housekeeping only. [3] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. r Revised.

Chart 6.

Building Permit Activity



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-E

Table C-2.--Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region[1]

Type of building construction	Valuation (*in millions of dollars*)						Percent change year 1958-59
	1959			1960	Year		
	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1958	1959	
UNITED STATES							
All building construction[2]	1,370.3	1,429.6	1,447.7	1,243.3	20,089.9	r22,466.5	+12
New dwelling units[3]	737.0	774.3	733.7	629.9	10,795.8	r12,487.8	+16
New nonresidential building	492.2	481.0	538.9	468.9	7,173.2	r7,523.7	+ 5
Commercial buildings	203.7	156.2	193.5	153.2	2,446.1	r2,677.5	r+ 9
Amusement buildings	13.9	9.5	19.4	14.5	192.9	r223.9	+16
Commercial garages	5.2	2.4	3.4	3.0	56.0	51.9	- 7
Gasoline and service stations	7.7	9.3	9.9	8.1	125.5	129.1	+ 3
Office buildings	r 90.2	46.1	78.1	44.2	1,073.2	r1,105.9	r+ 3
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	86.7	88.8	82.7	83.4	998.5	r1,166.8	+17
Community buildings	170.7	178.2	169.2	176.6	2,684.2	r 2,613.1	- 3
Educational buildings	109.7	105.2	105.3	118.7	1,644.3	r 1,523.4	r- 7
Institutional buildings	34.5	39.1	31.3	24.7	569.5	r 577.1	+ 1
Religious buildings	26.4	33.9	32.6	33.2	470.4	512.6	+ 9
Garages, private residential	4.8	12.3	6.9	5.1	178.7	203.8	+14
Industrial buildings	52.5	75.8	69.6	59.5	875.2	r996.3	+14
Public utilities buildings	19.4	20.3	17.8	15.5	424.6	357.2	-16
All other nonresidential buildings	r41.1	38.3	81.8	59.1	564.3	r675.7	r+20
Additions and alterations	122.9	141.5	143.7	129.2	1,915.6	r2,153.5	+12
Northeast							
All building construction[2]	r271.7	322.9	265.1	237.8	3,920.7	r4,748.0	+21
New dwelling units[3]	r 123.2	169.7	140.6	112.2	2,036.0	r2,487.2	+22
New nonresidential building	r 118.8	105.1	89.8	94.1	1,453.9	r1,717.1	+18
Commercial buildings	r51.6	27.7	32.8	30.8	479.3	r 666.5	+39
Amusement buildings	1.5	2.4	3.7	2.2	42.3	r 58.6	r+39
Commercial garages	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.2	28.4	19.9	-30
Gasoline and service stations	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	20.1	20.7	+ 3
Office buildings	34.2	6.9	13.2	8.7	208.4	350.9	+68
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	r13.3	15.4	13.6	18.8	180.0	r216.3	+20
Community buildings	44.3	48.9	36.3	43.8	566.3	r 668.7	+18
Educational buildings	30.9	33.7	23.5	31.3	352.8	r406.6	+15
Institutional buildings	9.2	7.4	5.3	5.4	117.9	145.1	+23
Religious buildings	4.2	7.8	7.5	7.1	95.6	117.0	+22
Garages, private residential	.9	2.9	1.6	0.8	37.3	38.8	+ 4
Industrial buildings	r14.1	18.3	10.0	13.8	186.5	r211.7	r+14
Public utilities buildings	r1.4	1.5	5.9	1.4	88.9	60.5	-32
All other nonresidential buildings	6.6	5.7	3.3	3.5	95.7	r70.9	-26
Additions and alterations	r28.0	31.5	29.4	28.8	399.7	r478.5	r+20
North Central							
All building construction[2]	246.3	333.0	336.2	235.0	5,533.0	r5,794.4	+ 5
New dwelling units[3]	130.1	187.4	151.3	111.7	2,914.6	r3,284.7	+13
New nonresidential building	91.4	106.7	139.9	92.7	2,095.1	r1,907.8	- 9
Commercial buildings	28.8	32.1	57.3	29.6	571.9	560.8	- 2
Amusement buildings	2.4	2.9	8.2	2.5	60.7	45.5	-25
Commercial garages	1.5	.1	1.1	.4	11.4	11.1	- 3
Gasoline and service stations	1.5	2.5	2.9	2.0	37.8	36.7	- 3
Office buildings	10.3	12.1	24.4	11.6	205.4	199.2	- 3
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	13.1	14.6	20.8	13.1	256.6	268.4	+ 5
Community buildings	38.8	39.3	38.9	35.7	861.4	r 688.0	-20
Educational buildings	22.0	16.1	22.8	21.5	489.4	r364.8	-25
Institutional buildings	10.1	15.1	8.7	6.2	219.9	r178.4	-19
Religious buildings	6.7	8.1	7.4	8.0	152.1	144.8	- 5
Garages, private residential	1.1	5.8	2.4	1.3	92.7	113.0	+22
Industrial buildings	11.5	16.8	30.5	14.4	369.7	r335.4	- 9
Public utilities buildings	5.4	4.6	3.9	5.3	86.3	94.5	+10
All other nonresidential buildings	5.8	8.2	6.8	6.4	113.0	r116.0	r+ 3
Additions and alterations	23.2	33.2	34.4	28.7	490.9	534.2	+ 9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.--Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region[1]--Con.

Type of building construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change year 1958-59
	1959			1960	Year		
	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1958	1959	
	South						
All building construction[2]	r 424.9	375.3	382.2	381.0	5,421.6	r 5,765.6	+ 6
New dwelling units[3]	229.1	198.5	193.4	203.6	2,922.0	3,143.5	+ 8
New nonresidential building	r 155.2	135.3	145.3	135.5	1,903.1	1,976.7	+ 4
Commercial buildings	64.0	47.5	49.1	51.7	762.2	r 794.1	r + 4
Amusement buildings	5.1	2.2	4.7	3.0	45.4	59.5	+31
Commercial garages	1.5	.6	1.1	1.5	7.5	8.4	+12
Gasoline and service stations	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.0	40.0	39.8	- 1
Office buildings	20.0	14.8	13.1	11.0	345.3	r 292.9	r - 15
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	34.8	26.9	27.0	33.3	324.0	393.5	+ 21
Community buildings	50.4	48.3	57.2	55.7	725.4	r 712.2	r - 2
Educational buildings	31.9	24.7	37.6	38.4	444.2	r 407.5	r - 8
Institutional buildings	8.7	10.1	9.0	3.6	137.3	151.7	+ 10
Religious buildings	9.8	13.5	10.6	13.7	143.9	153.0	+ 6
Garages, private residential	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	19.7	22.1	+ 12
Industrial buildings	16.7	23.1	9.1	11.4	137.7	r 180.3	+ 31
Public utilities buildings	10.1	8.0	3.3	5.6	133.2	100.7	- 24
All other nonresidential buildings	r 12.8	6.8	25.4	9.5	124.9	r 167.2	r + 34
Additions and alterations	34.9	36.3	37.5	35.6	530.8	r 565.5	r + 7
	West						
All building construction[2]	r 427.5	398.3	464.2	389.6	5,214.6	r 6,158.5	+18
New dwelling units[3]	r 254.6	218.8	248.3	202.4	2,923.2	r 3,572.4	r + 22
New nonresidential building	126.9	133.9	163.9	146.7	1,721.0	r 1,922.2	+ 12
Commercial buildings	59.2	48.8	54.3	41.0	632.7	656.0	+ 4
Amusement buildings	4.9	2.1	2.8	6.8	44.4	60.3	+ 36
Commercial garages	.8	.2	.2	1.0	8.8	12.5	+ 42
Gasoline and service stations	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2	27.6	31.9	+ 16
Office buildings	25.7	12.3	27.4	12.9	314.2	262.8	- 16
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	25.5	31.9	21.3	18.1	237.8	288.6	+ 21
Community buildings	37.2	41.7	36.9	41.4	531.1	544.2	+ 2
Educational buildings	24.9	30.7	21.5	27.5	357.9	344.4	- 4
Institutional buildings	6.6	6.5	8.3	9.6	94.4	101.9	+ 8
Religious buildings	5.7	4.5	7.0	4.3	78.8	97.9	+ 24
Garages, private residential	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.4	28.9	29.8	+ 3
Industrial buildings	10.3	17.6	20.1	19.9	181.3	269.0	+ 48
Public utilities buildings	2.6	6.2	4.7	3.2	116.2	101.6	- 13
All other nonresidential buildings	15.9	17.6	46.3	39.8	230.8	r 321.6	39
Additions and alterations	36.8	40.4	42.3	36.1	494.2	r 575.4	+ 16

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. [2] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [3] Housekeeping only.
r Revised.

Table C-3: Building Permit Activity: Number of Nonresidential Buildings, by Type of Building

Type of construction	1959								1960
	Jan.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Amusement buildings	172	352	339	277	267	213	168	187	167
Commercial garages	49	153	153	129	188	122	77	72	47
Educational buildings	292	522	481	474	358	385	319	333	293
Garages, private residential	r 5,048	22,927	22,386	22,814	24,801	21,234	11,798	6,513	4,876
Gasoline and service stations	504	764	742	700	714	703	559	595	529
Industrial buildings	919	1,322	1,340	1,290	1,327	1,379	1,220	1,147	959
Institutional buildings	98	141	152	141	116	122	100	85	58
Office buildings	r 564	881	881	734	847	757	684	618	572
Religious buildings	340	642	630	548	584	525	415	357	350
Stores and other mercantile buildings	r 1,847	2,731	2,391	2,292	2,180	2,465	2,049	1,947	1,921

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. r Revised.

Table C-4: Building Permit Activity: Valuation and Number of New Dwelling Units, by Type of Structure, Public-Private Ownership, and Region[1]

(Housekeeping units only)

Ownership and type of structure	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*					Number of dwelling units				
	1959		1960	Year		1959		1960	Year	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	1959	1958	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	1959	1958
UNITED STATES										
All new dwelling units	r737.0	733.7	629.9	r12,487.8	10,795.8	r71,423	67,089	57,724	r1,122,825	1,002,776
Privately owned	r704.0	722.4	621.0	r12,185.7	10,304.6	r68,346	66,035	56,999	r1,096,561	959,584
1-family	r570.1	591.9	515.7	r10,322.0	8,886.4	r48,970	48,515	41,704	r836,749	748,240
2-4 family	r35.4	33.8	29.6	543.8	418.8	r5,053	4,634	4,160	74,187	60,097
5-or-more family	r98.5	96.7	75.7	r1,319.9	999.4	r14,323	12,886	11,135	r185,625	151,247
Publicly owned	r32.9	11.3	8.9	r302.0	491.2	r3,077	1,054	725	r26,264	43,192
Northeast										
All new dwelling units	r123.2	140.6	112.2	r2,487.2	2,036.0	r12,137	12,036	10,348	r219,113	181,263
Privately owned	r109.4	138.8	110.5	r2,374.7	1,857.6	r10,849	11,880	10,240	r208,852	165,614
1-family	r69.9	104.0	75.8	r1,823.5	1,532.6	r5,434	7,952	5,813	r141,686	123,360
2-4 family	r6.2	8.5	7.9	144.7	76.2	r799	1,106	1,077	18,356	10,178
5-or-more family	r33.3	26.3	26.8	406.5	248.8	r4,616	2,822	3,350	48,810	32,076
Publicly owned	13.9	1.8	1.2	r112.6	178.3	1,288	156	108	r10,261	15,649
North Central										
All new dwelling units	130.1	151.3	111.7	r3,284.7	2,914.6	10,835	11,591	8,821	r253,172	231,586
Privately owned	r123.4	151.3	111.6	3,228.7	2,841.0	10,255	11,591	8,821	248,932	224,907
1-family	102.4	133.5	96.7	2,886.1	2,567.9	7,788	9,557	6,878	208,997	191,244
2-4 family	7.7	6.6	5.8	129.6	110.4	841	759	656	14,054	12,640
5-or-more family	13.3	11.2	9.1	213.0	162.7	1,626	1,275	1,287	25,881	21,023
Publicly owned	6.6	0	0	r56.0	73.6	580	0	0	r4,240	6,679
South										
All new dwelling units	229.1	193.4	203.6	3,143.5	2,922.0	23,916	20,401	20,168	317,681	303,300
Privately owned	221.8	191.7	196.3	r3,088.3	2,792.5	23,112	20,221	19,583	311,579	290,903
1-family	203.6	162.8	179.5	2,782.5	2,523.3	19,710	15,416	16,572	258,133	243,064
2-4 family	6.6	6.2	5.4	r79.2	76.6	1,222	1,085	1,019	14,413	14,222
5-or-more family	11.6	22.7	11.4	226.6	192.6	2,180	3,720	1,992	39,033	33,617
Publicly owned	7.3	1.8	7.3	55.1	129.4	804	180	585	6,102	12,397
West										
All new dwelling units	r254.6	248.3	202.4	r3,572.4	2,923.2	r24,535	23,061	18,387	r332,859	286,627
Privately owned	249.4	240.6	202.1	3,493.9	2,813.5	24,130	22,343	18,355	r327,198	278,160
1-family	194.2	191.6	163.8	r2,830.0	2,262.6	16,038	15,590	12,441	r227,933	190,572
2-4 family	14.9	12.5	10.0	190.1	155.6	2,191	1,684	1,408	27,364	23,057
5-or-more family	40.3	36.5	28.3	r473.8	395.3	5,901	5,069	4,506	r71,901	64,531
Publicly owned	r5.2	7.7	0.3	r78.5	109.8	405	718	32	r5,661	8,467

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1]Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. rRevised.

Chart 7.

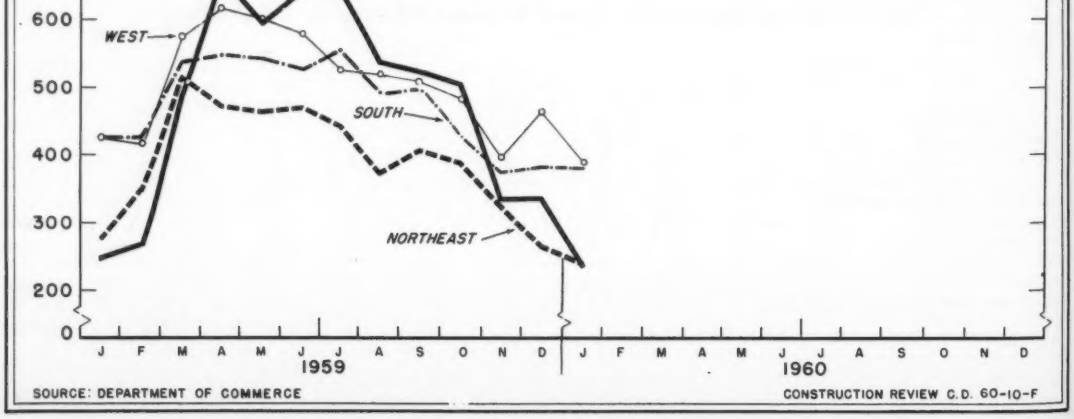


Table C-5.--Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

State	Valuation (*in millions of dollars*)								Percent change, year 1958-59
	1959					1960	Year		
	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1958	1959	
ALL STATES	r1,370.3	1,946.2	1,808.3	1,429.6	1,447.7	1,243.3	20,089.9	r22,466.5	+12
Metropolitan areas	r1,084.7	1,527.4	1,395.0	1,112.2	1,106.5	943.0	15,719.4	r17,502.6	+11
Nonmetropolitan areas	r285.6	418.8	413.3	317.4	341.2	300.3	4,370.5	r4,963.9	r+14
Alabama	21.4	23.9	15.2	13.7	16.8	12.8	236.8	260.7	+10
Arizona	27.6	31.6	26.2	24.1	32.0	25.7	292.2	r346.6	r+19
Arkansas	6.6	11.2	12.5	6.6	6.1	7.1	77.5	94.8	+22
California	293.4	352.4	357.3	279.8	296.2	288.0	3,500.6	r4,216.9	+20
Colorado	24.5	29.9	19.3	22.3	20.8	16.1	313.0	360.1	+15
Connecticut	20.0	36.1	30.3	36.0	21.8	17.1	328.6	r401.3	+22
Delaware	3.3	6.8	6.6	7.5	1.8	2.1	82.4	81.7	- 1
District of Columbia	5.3	42.7	6.0	5.8	6.6	2.4	222.4	r116.9	r- 47
Florida	80.3	82.8	75.0	78.8	84.4	80.4	948.8	1,025.0	+ 8
Georgia	30.3	30.2	21.1	23.8	18.1	28.2	321.3	r348.2	+ 8
Idaho	2.4	4.2	3.9	2.6	3.4	.8	45.5	52.8	+16
Illinois	54.9	136.3	118.4	75.7	74.3	56.7	1,362.4	1,359.4	(1)
Indiana	17.9	33.1	28.8	24.5	33.3	25.5	375.5	455.0	+21
Iowa	8.9	19.0	16.6	9.9	10.2	7.0	212.9	205.6	- 3
Kansas	8.3	12.2	11.4	10.2	12.2	9.2	149.3	r175.6	r+18
Kentucky	7.7	21.2	12.4	15.1	12.2	10.2	172.1	204.1	+19
Louisiana	23.0	22.7	19.4	16.9	19.3	19.0	327.3	r314.7	- 4
Maine	.1	6.0	4.2	1.8	.7	2.9	30.7	r38.2	r+24
Maryland	41.5	39.2	39.0	38.3	49.5	39.0	479.3	r558.5	r+17
Massachusetts	r21.6	45.0	50.2	41.4	35.5	31.4	469.5	559.6	+ 19
Michigan	38.9	74.6	75.1	42.2	45.9	34.9	867.3	831.6	- 4
Minnesota	16.3	42.5	45.2	34.8	27.5	14.6	449.8	463.4	+ 3
Mississippi	4.6	4.0	5.1	3.6	2.7	6.6	54.8	62.3	+14
Missouri	29.2	31.7	29.0	24.8	23.8	17.3	385.0	r413.7	+ 7
Montana	r1.2	5.7	5.1	3.6	2.7	1.4	38.9	54.3	+40
Nebraska	5.4	15.6	8.0	7.2	12.4	3.2	111.8	r130.0	+16
Nevada	6.1	6.1	6.2	3.3	4.8	6.5	63.2	r72.8	+15
New Hampshire	1.8	3.9	5.8	4.6	3.0	1.3	32.7	r44.7	r+37
New Jersey	40.6	70.8	73.4	55.0	46.3	44.5	764.9	r850.2	+ 11
New Mexico	r13.1	10.3	9.1	6.8	15.0	5.7	134.5	r139.1	+ 3
New York	r129.6	174.5	154.0	122.3	107.7	100.6	1,529.3	r1,945.4	+ 27
North Carolina	18.6	20.3	17.2	18.3	15.7	21.8	231.7	267.5	+ 15
North Dakota	.5	6.3	9.4	1.9	1.1	2.2	45.2	54.6	+ 21
Ohio	46.4	108.7	105.5	70.6	49.9	46.7	1,117.4	1,199.5	+ 7
Oklahoma	r12.7	15.5	11.7	14.3	10.3	11.1	180.9	206.4	+ 14
Oregon	11.3	16.8	15.2	15.8	13.3	11.6	197.9	199.4	+ 1
Pennsylvania	54.1	68.4	64.1	56.1	43.2	36.2	697.5	r830.6	+ 19
Rhode Island	3.0	5.8	9.0	4.6	5.9	3.7	55.0	r67.6	+ 23
South Carolina	7.9	4.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.4	74.0	84.8	+ 15
South Dakota	1.4	3.8	8.4	1.3	2.7	.7	35.6	r46.0	r+29
Tennessee	17.9	19.9	18.5	14.9	13.9	14.9	234.6	261.2	+11
Texas	102.5	104.4	119.8	76.3	82.0	83.3	1,196.4	r1,265.1	+ 6
Utah	5.9	12.6	11.5	11.2	13.7	6.2	159.4	165.6	+ 4
Vermont	.2	.8	.4	1.1	.8	.1	12.6	10.2	- 19
Virginia	35.5	44.0	33.2	29.7	34.1	32.9	500.1	r532.1	+ 6
Washington	40.5	36.4	32.1	26.7	59.9	25.7	440.4	516.4	+17
West Virginia	5.8	5.7	7.5	5.8	2.7	2.7	81.1	81.5	(1)
Wisconsin	18.1	41.1	47.1	30.1	43.0	17.0	421.0	r460.2	+ 9
Wyoming	1.5	5.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.8	29.0	r34.6	r+19

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [r] Revised.

Table C-6.--Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

(Housekeeping units only)

State	1959					1960	Year		Percent change, year 1958-59
	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1958	1959	
ALL STATES	r71,423	95,806	88,908	69,668	67,089	57,724	1,002,776	r1,122,825	+12
Metropolitan areas	r55,820	74,054	68,233	54,102	52,084	44,390	775,581	r869,319	+12
Nonmetropolitan areas	r15,603	21,752	20,675	15,566	15,005	13,334	227,195	r253,506	r+12
Alabama	1,542	1,927	963	776	795	817	19,251	18,401	-4
Arizona	2,273	1,921	1,747	1,647	2,450	1,431	21,001	r24,199	+15
Arkansas	359	339	371	306	284	300	4,389	4,112	-6
California	16,868	17,675	19,720	14,624	16,259	13,410	196,716	r236,582	+20
Colorado	977	1,187	976	1,011	1,150	1,034	17,922	15,952	-11
Connecticut	791	1,484	1,285	1,285	937	687	14,129	16,908	+20
Delaware	56	91	105	89	67	90	2,935	2,309	-21
District of Columbia	107	40	591	144	275	73	4,975	1,624	-67
Florida	4,973	5,711	5,153	5,227	5,505	5,039	64,175	65,969	+3
Georgia	1,791	2,026	1,310	1,149	1,461	1,561	18,251	21,332	+17
Idaho	106	202	200	118	160	31	2,016	2,187	+8
Illinois	1,979	5,308	4,797	2,894	2,345	2,157	49,618	57,225	+15
Indiana	686	1,571	1,422	1,145	1,083	631	15,836	19,201	+21
Iowa	321	658	725	499	389	262	8,049	8,071	(1)
Kansas	401	608	634	461	479	348	7,819	r8,112	r+4
Kentucky	474	1,204	661	867	464	477	9,253	10,593	+14
Louisiana	1,208	1,175	949	944	980	888	15,231	15,932	+5
Maine	12	188	154	62	42	24	1,154	r1,306	r+13
Maryland	1,904	1,953	2,333	2,093	1,432	1,443	25,141	27,747	+10
Massachusetts	767	1,955	1,985	1,614	1,463	1,302	18,574	21,087	+14
Michigan	1,673	3,511	3,050	1,825	1,548	1,273	37,744	36,035	-5
Minnesota	698	1,898	1,737	1,585	958	475	18,836	19,576	+4
Mississippi	502	219	224	204	218	277	3,039	3,886	+28
Missouri	1,951	1,662	1,317	1,056	1,165	959	17,246	20,535	+19
Montana	44	166	252	89	114	64	1,761	1,999	+14
Nebraska	171	843	560	367	370	157	5,499	6,400	+16
Nevada	371	352	381	148	245	344	2,895	r3,425	+18
New Hampshire	61	181	302	114	66	29	1,468	r2,019	r+38
New Jersey	1,869	3,859	3,246	2,709	2,726	2,210	38,652	45,140	+17
New Mexico	r856	702	602	452	437	361	9,561	8,374	-12
New York	r6,916	8,555	8,390	5,955	4,887	4,658	77,266	r95,708	+24
North Carolina	860	1,040	823	743	798	849	12,002	12,832	+7
North Dakota	23	318	548	100	57	16	2,327	2,672	+15
Ohio	1,967	5,300	4,592	3,317	2,097	1,912	48,250	54,034	+12
Oklahoma	785	910	599	688	552	590	8,557	10,211	+19
Oregon	446	817	536	605	465	479	6,439	8,024	+25
Pennsylvania	1,616	2,785	2,675	2,240	1,687	1,249	27,070	33,452	+24
Rhode Island	104	366	303	299	214	184	2,638	r3,199	+21
South Carolina	371	210	355	244	225	244	3,478	4,112	+18
South Dakota	85	210	431	74	131	55	1,679	2,251	+34
Tennessee	1,108	1,155	1,329	1,070	1,353	1,121	14,248	17,120	+20
Texas	6,435	5,957	4,695	4,069	3,975	4,318	69,942	68,400	-2
Utah	307	757	679	497	706	322	7,388	8,340	+13
Vermont	1	46	23	24	14	5	312	294	-6
Virginia	1,341	2,886	1,827	1,731	1,911	1,961	26,088	30,508	+17
Washington	2,197	1,663	1,354	924	947	808	19,253	22,055	+15
West Virginia	100	252	188	147	106	120	2,345	2,593	+11
Wisconsin	880	1,853	1,684	1,337	969	576	18,683	19,060	+2
Wyoming	90	110	125	100	128	103	1,675	r1,722	+3

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1]Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [r]Revised.

Table C-7: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan area	Valuation (*in millions of dollars*)								Percent change, year 1958-59
	1959					1960	Year		
	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1958	1959	
Atlanta, Ga.	17.7	18.1	10.2	16.2	9.3	16.4	205.9	213.6	+4
Baltimore, Md.	14.4	16.7	13.5	18.4	19.6	21.1	213.0	245.8	+15
Birmingham, Ala.	6.9	11.6	6.8	5.8	8.1	4.6	86.7	101.5	+17
Boston, Mass.	11.1	20.2	30.6	23.0	22.2	19.5	261.4	329.4	+26
Buffalo, N. Y.	6.1	14.3	14.3	7.6	6.5	6.4	141.2	145.8	+ 3
Chicago, Ill.	50.3	116.6	106.1	66.2	76.7	51.7	1,223.0	1,228.0	([1])
Cleveland, Ohio	15.6	27.6	31.3	16.6	14.4	13.3	300.9	324.1	+ 8
Columbus, Ohio	6.5	12.0	10.1	12.5	6.8	5.3	184.9	164.5	-11
Denver, Colo.	18.8	19.4	10.6	12.1	13.2	9.9	187.3	248.8	+33
Detroit, Mich.	25.5	43.9	48.7	23.7	29.3	21.6	524.3	483.3	- 8
Indianapolis, Ind.	3.7	8.3	9.3	7.0	5.6	6.7	100.2	128.7	+28
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	122.4	157.2	144.5	120.3	126.3	116.6	1,540.2	1,807.9	+17
Miami, Fla.	27.9	21.1	18.6	15.6	19.4	17.0	268.3	277.1	+ 3
Milwaukee, Wis.	9.8	11.9	13.5	11.8	26.4	6.9	150.8	170.4	+13
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	[r]143.8	174.2	156.8	134.3	110.5	109.9	1,581.1	[r]2,059.8	+30
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	4.0	6.7	4.2	5.0	6.6	3.6	77.0	87.3	+13
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.8	45.7	43.4	31.6	30.9	24.4	450.1	529.2	+18
Phoenix, Ariz.	16.8	21.9	18.1	16.5	22.2	15.5	214.6	241.6	+13
Rochester, N. Y.	2.4	6.4	7.0	4.4	7.3	2.5	69.9	77.3	+11
Salt Lake City, Utah	3.1	7.1	6.3	4.3	8.8	4.3	90.2	84.5	- 6
San Diego, Calif.	36.3	52.9	46.4	34.0	35.9	33.2	329.3	466.8	+42
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	43.5	49.8	52.7	41.7	47.0	32.9	522.4	[r]591.9	+13
Seattle, Wash.	32.6	20.7	18.2	13.3	12.5	17.2	228.0	260.8	+14
Washington, D. C.	38.3	74.8	35.5	29.0	37.8	23.9	594.2	[r]525.8	- 12

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [r] Revised.

Table C-8: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

(Housekeeping only)

Metropolitan area	1959					1960	Year		Percent change, year 1958-59
	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1958	1959	
Atlanta, Ga.	1,072	1,212	749	574	923	803	10,337	12,770	+24
Baltimore, Md.	744	861	621	692	371	661	10,979	10,683	- 3
Birmingham, Ala.	627	926	486	274	284	249	6,649	7,203	+ 8
Boston, Mass.	271	1,021	1,068	789	782	572	8,803	9,971	+13
Buffalo, N. Y.	153	482	402	310	196	177	6,328	5,669	-10
Chicago, Ill.	1,835	4,665	4,229	2,405	2,050	1,967	43,631	51,136	+17
Cleveland, Ohio	592	1,107	1,182	701	656	463	10,426	12,425	+19
Columbus, Ohio	288	671	393	528	180	265	8,967	7,888	-12
Denver, Colo.	648	798	625	668	839	855	11,170	10,871	- 3
Detroit, Mich.	1,061	2,126	2,079	1,007	853	806	23,742	21,847	- 8
Indianapolis, Ind.	208	498	518	448	398	204	4,987	6,350	+27
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	6,231	6,310	7,191	5,918	6,543	5,208	80,562	90,269	+12
Miami, Fla.	1,127	1,543	1,107	997	1,331	860	18,761	15,794	-16
Milwaukee, Wis.	470	580	482	560	390	243	6,660	6,335	- 5
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	[r]7,715	9,291	8,972	6,553	5,587	5,172	84,167	[r]106,060	+26
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	168	489	327	403	375	228	4,715	5,110	+ 8
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,391	2,259	2,151	1,443	1,441	1,361	20,793	25,704	+24
Phoenix, Ariz.	1,489	1,480	1,329	1,300	1,800	1,155	16,196	17,905	+11
Rochester, N. Y.	108	357	299	252	180	86	2,969	3,653	+23
Salt Lake City, Utah	124	345	335	218	485	201	4,196	4,149	- 1
San Diego, Calif.	2,088	3,478	3,039	1,509	2,154	2,008	22,839	30,086	+32
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,401	2,153	2,419	1,913	2,028	1,793	25,157	[r]29,501	+17
Seattle, Wash.	1,782	997	839	474	525	477	10,300	12,699	+23
Washington, D. C.	1,356	1,923	2,545	1,758	1,527	1,092	22,455	25,061	+12

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [r] Revised.

Table C-9: Building Permit Activity: Valuation in Selected Metropolitan Areas by Type of Building Construction

January 1960 *(Thousands of dollars)*

Type of building construction	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio
All building construction[1]	**16,358**	**21,099**	**4,602**	**19,466**	**6,419**	**51,722**	**13,307**	**5,273**
New dwelling units[2]	7,522	7,982	2,340	5,677	1,558	25,196	7,242	3,850
New nonresidential building	7,438	12,588	1,527	11,637	4,395	19,671	4,170	893
Commercial buildings	2,077	4,878	728	2,314	611	4,821	987	275
Amusement buildings	211	315	121	0	90	937	0	0
Commercial garages	0	0	0	27	0	0	4	0
Gasoline and service stations	134	149	10	80	47	364	79	102
Office buildings	1,450	1,228	220	1,235	224	973	214	26
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	282	3,186	376	973	250	2,547	689	147
Community buildings	5,172	6,990	603	8,979	700	5,732	2,037	0
Educational buildings	4,144	6,893	0	7,231	700	4,490	2,037	0
Institutional buildings	158	0	410	115	0	886	0	0
Religious buildings	869	97	193	1,633	0	356	0	0
Garages, private residential	14	24	30	49	23	266	65	82
Industrial buildings	142	80	12	187	2,768	5,046	986	525
Public utilities buildings	0	0	0	95	240	2,137	76	3
All other nonresidential buildings	33	617	154	12	53	1,669	20	8
Additions and alterations	1,013	449	705	2,036	466	6,646	1,894	442

Type of building construction	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	Miami, Fla.	Milwaukee, Wis.	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
All building construction[1]	**9,921**	**21,649**	**6,657**	**116,619**	**17,011**	**6,880**	**109,869**	**3,626**
New dwelling units[2]	7,174	10,883	2,358	59,060	8,101	2,757	56,404	2,481
New nonresidential building	1,692	8,000	3,512	42,440	6,235	3,352	41,225	574
Commercial buildings	805	1,682	2,363	14,019	2,342	2,661	14,851	344
Amusement buildings	408	34	20	805	8	560	725	0
Commercial garages	0	0	0	839	0	0	66	0
Gasoline and service stations	44	261	5	393	54	7	296	20
Office buildings	57	611	1,290	7,104	153	1,941	5,134	34
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	296	776	1,048	4,878	2,128	153	8,630	290
Community buildings	490	3,019	0	15,650	1,417	584	20,113	73
Educational buildings	407	1,980	0	10,926	984	439	15,545	0
Institutional buildings	0	605	0	3,375	98	0	1,900	0
Religious buildings	83	434	0	1,348	334	145	2,668	73
Garages, private residential	65	76	41	415	86	23	318	27
Industrial buildings	273	1,273	43	8,414	1,613	75	3,950	119
Public utilities buildings	0	2	1,000	279	27	0	518	0
All other nonresidential buildings	59	1,949	65	3,664	749	10	1,476	12
Additions and alterations	1,056	2,126	787	14,602	2,120	770	11,459	571

Type of building construction	Philadelphia, Pa.	Phoenix, Ariz.	Rochester, N. Y.	Salt Lake City, Utah	San Diego, Calif.	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Washington, D. C.
All building construction[1]	**24,439**	**15,525**	**2,487**	**4,303**	**33,234**	**32,931**	**17,169**	**23,909**
New dwelling units[2]	12,374	10,742	1,303	2,257	26,494	19,590	6,632	12,547
New nonresidential building	6,747	3,700	1,045	1,790	5,418	7,955	7,546	9,635
Commercial buildings	2,816	2,721	610	461	1,805	2,414	4,915	3,141
Amusement buildings	8	19	0	240	391	379	3,790	4
Commercial garages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline and service stations	179	18	52	0	126	243	80	78
Office buildings	513	1,407	404	28	314	317	307	1,199
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	2,116	1,276	154	193	975	1,475	738	1,860
Community buildings	1,623	558	320	920	1,579	4,181	2,305	2,460
Educational buildings	706	312	0	920	1,391	773	1,840	2,253
Institutional buildings	0	175	0	0	98	2,960	50	0
Religious buildings	917	71	320	0	90	448	415	207
Garages, private residential	95	13	30	13	185	99	32	43
Industrial buildings	1,784	211	48	269	378	886	187	163
Public utilities buildings	109	6	0	0	711	1	0	352
All other nonresidential buildings	320	192	36	128	759	373	108	3,477
Additions and alterations	4,984	776	140	257	1,268	5,136	1,391	1,714

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [2] Housekeeping only.

Part D--Contracts

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, by Ownership and Type of Construction[1]

Ownership and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*									Percent change, first 2 months 1959-60
	1959					1960		First 2 months		
	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1959	1960	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	718.4	815.2	882.7	818.4	823.6	r727.5	790.1	1,565.7	1,517.6	- 3
FEDERALLY OWNED	111.1	147.7	189.1	163.3	190.2	133.8	145.3	247.5	279.1	+13
Residential buildings	.7	26.2	29.8	1.4	.2	13.0	.5	3.9	13.5	+246
Nonresidential buildings	37.1	52.8	38.5	61.2	32.5	35.1	61.7	110.5	96.8	-12
Educational	2.9	25.8	1.7	4.1	1.2	2.5	.3	4.2	2.8	- 33
Hospital and institutional	3.0	.1	4.1	0	1.3	3.2	1.7	15.6	4.9	- 69
Administrative and service	4.1	18.1	13.8	5.0	6.1	4.8	18.3	14.4	23.1	+ 60
Other nonresidential buildings	27.1	8.8	18.9	52.1	23.9	24.6	41.4	76.3	66.0	-14
Airfield buildings	12.6	0	1.2	2.0	10.1	3.7	15.3	35.0	19.0	- 46
Troop housing	1.2	0	.1	.1	.7	5.0	4.6	6.4	9.6	+50
Warehouses	.7	.1	.2	1.0	3.6	1.1	.3	2.1	1.4	-33
All other	12.6	8.7	17.4	49.0	9.5	14.8	21.2	32.8	36.0	+10
Airfields[2]	17.5	8.1	4.2	14.8	66.2	37.4	36.9	41.2	74.3	+80
Conservation and development	46.4	25.9	22.9	59.4	63.6	32.4	33.6	65.6	66.0	([3])
Highways	.5	8.8	4.9	22.1	6.2	9.7	5.7	3.7	15.4	+316
Electric power	1.7	14.6	81.4	.8	2.2	4.2	2.7	5.9	6.9	+17
All other federally owned	7.2	11.3	7.4	3.6	19.3	2.0	4.2	16.7	6.2	- 63
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	607.3	667.5	693.6	655.1	633.4	593.7	644.8	1,318.2	1,238.5	- 6
Residential buildings	16.0	29.8	26.0	19.9	17.4	13.6	32.6	50.7	46.2	- 9
Nonresidential buildings	208.6	253.6	260.6	258.0	272.3	208.2	214.6	434.7	422.8	- 3
Educational	149.1	171.4	203.6	168.9	176.1	160.6	137.1	293.2	297.7	+2
Hospital and institutional	29.7	25.5	12.6	13.9	26.5	16.1	15.3	44.8	31.4	-30
Administrative and service	10.3	17.8	19.1	31.9	20.8	16.6	35.9	29.0	52.5	+81
Other nonresidential buildings	19.5	38.9	25.3	43.3	48.9	14.9	26.3	67.7	41.2	- 39
Highways	249.3	248.0	256.3	280.2	231.5	241.8	304.8	569.8	546.6	- 4
Sewer and water systems	106.4	82.2	89.4	60.7	77.9	81.2	69.5	200.8	150.7	- 25
Sewer	52.5	52.8	52.8	45.4	57.2	49.7	42.1	103.9	91.8	-12
Water	53.9	29.4	36.6	15.3	20.7	31.5	27.4	96.9	58.9	- 39
Public service enterprises	14.3	28.6	24.1	23.6	15.2	36.3	11.0	29.6	47.3	+60
Electric power	7.4	19.2	9.3	11.8	4.5	19.8	3.4	16.9	23.2	+37
Other	6.9	9.4	14.8	11.8	10.7	16.5	7.6	12.7	24.1	+90
Conservation and development	6.0	12.8	22.9	6.3	12.4	6.4	6.6	14.0	13.0	- 7
All other State and locally owned	6.7	12.5	14.3	6.4	6.7	6.2	5.7	18.6	11.9	-36

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes major force-account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments. [2] Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under all other federally owned. [3] Change of less than one-half of one percent. [r] Revised.

Table D-2: Contract Awards: Highway Construction, by Ownership, Source of Funds, and Type of Facility[1]

Ownership, source of funds, and type of facility	Value *(in millions of dollars)*									Percent change, first 2 months 1959-60
	1959					1960		First 2 months		
	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1959	1960	
ALL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	249.8	256.8	261.2	302.3	237.7	251.5	310.5	573.5	562.0	-2
FEDERALLY OWNED	.5	8.8	4.9	22.1	6.2	9.7	5.7	3.7	15.4	+316
STATE OWNED	227.9	196.2	208.4	252.1	217.5	189.9	219.7	521.9	409.6	- 22
Federally aided projects:										
Total value	210.3	158.1	173.1	224.2	175.6	164.6	177.0	477.2	341.6	- 29
Federal funds	156.5	109.7	126.2	160.8	121.2	111.9	128.3	353.9	240.2	-32
Independent State projects:										
Total value	17.6	38.1	35.3	27.9	41.9	25.3	42.7	44.7	68.0	+52
Toll facilities	1.0	3.8	.1	0	3.7	3.9	12.9	4.5	16.8	+273
LOCALLY OWNED[2]	21.4	51.8	47.9	28.1	14.0	51.9	85.1	47.9	137.0	+186

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes force-account work started on Federal and State projects. [2] By municipalities and counties.

Table D-3: Value of Construction Contracts Reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation

(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change, 12 months ending, in March 1959-60
	March 1960	12 months ending		
		March 1960	March 1959	
TOTAL	**3,046**	**35,949**	**36,318**	**-1**
Building construction	2,361	28,392	26,665	+ 6
Residential	1,294	16,776	15,755	+ 6
Nonresidential	1,067	11,616	10,909	+ 6
Engineering	686	7,556	9,653	- 22
Public works	566	5,892	6,868	-14
Utilities	120	1,663	2,785	-40

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data published by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.
[1]Dodge index of construction contracts, seasonally adjusted, 1947-49 = 100: March 1959, **277**; March 1960, **252**.

Table D-4: Value of Construction Contract Awards Reported by the Engineering News-Record

(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Ownership and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change, 12 months ending, in March 1959-60
	March 1960[1]	12 months ending--		
		March 1960	March 1959	
TOTAL[1]	**1,983**	**19,771**	**19,933**	**-1**
Privately owned	**1,025**	**10,339**	**8,252**	**+25**
Publicly owned	**958**	**9,431**	**11,682**	**-19**
Private industrial buildings	151	2,743	1,928	+42
Buildings, except private industrial	949	9,801	9,465	+ 4
Highways and bridges	394	3,425	4,496	-24
Sewer systems	51	639	615	+ 4
Water systems	34	318	361	- 12
Unclassified and all other	404	2,845	3,074	- 7

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data published by the Engineering News-Record. Data include only those projects with contract values above the following minimum sizes: Water supply, earthwork, and waterways--$44,000; other public works--$73,000; industrial buildings--$93,000; other buildings--$344,000. [1]Five weeks.

NOTE: Owing to an error in calculating cumulative totals for Table D-4, it has been necessary to correct the previously published statistics for the 12-month periods ending in May 1959 through February 1960. The revised totals and percent changes are presented in the table which follows:

Ownership and type of construction	12 months ending in—									
	1959								1960	
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	Value *(in millions of dollars)*									
TOTAL	**19,907**	**19,884**	**19,884**	**19,757**	**19,947**	**19,819**	**20,165**	**20,004**	**19,868**	**19,955**
Privately owned	**8,314**	**8,589**	**8,931**	**8,987**	**9,539**	**9,720**	**10,080**	**10,325**	**10,352**	**10,381**
Publicly owned	**11,594**	**11,295**	**10,953**	**10,770**	**10,408**	**10,099**	**10,085**	**9,679**	**9,515**	**9,573**
Private industrial buildings	2,082	2,128	2,274	2,354	2,662	2,711	2,888	2,974	2,970	3,004
Buildings, except private industrial	9,407	9,590	9,456	9,369	9,539	9,624	9,837	9,888	9,795	9,820
Highways and bridges	4,494	4,479	4,488	4,334	4,060	3,815	3,712	3,389	3,347	3,393
Sewer systems	638	640	658	653	648	646	661	628	641	641
Water systems	366	368	375	382	372	372	378	369	357	336
Unclassified and all other	2,925	2,683	2,636	2,668	2,668	2,654	2,691	2,758	2,759	2,762
	Percent change from 12-month period ending 1 year earlier									
TOTAL	**+12**	**+ 9**	**+7**	**+ 5**	**+ 5**	**+ 5**	**+ 7**	**+ 4**	**+ 2**	**+1**
Privately owned	**+1**	**+5**	**+10**	**+10**	**+20**	**+26**	**+33**	**+34**	**+31**	**+29**
Publicly owned	**+21**	**+13**	**+4**	**+1**	**- 5**	**-10**	**- 10**	**- 15**	**- 18**	**- 18**
Private industrial buildings	-16	- 9	+4	+14	+38	+48	+ 63	+69	+ 66	+73
Buildings, except private industrial	+10	+10	+4	([1])	+2	+5	+9	+7	+ 4	+ 3
Highways and bridges	+22	+21	+20	+12	- 2	-11	-14	- 24	-26	-25
Sewer systems	+ 5	+ 6	+13	+ 9	+8	+ 6	+ 9	+1	+ 4	+ 3
Water systems	+15	+13	+ 8	+12	+5	+14	+20	+20	+12	-4
Unclassified and all other	+ 34	+ 7	- 1	([1])	([1])	-1	- 1	- 3	- 5	- 7

[1]Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Part E--Costs

Table E-1: Construction Cost Indexes

Compiler and coverage	Indexes (1947-49=100)									Percent change, Feb. 1959-60
	1959				1960		1957	1958	1959	
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	
American Appraisal Company	151	151	152	152	152	152	139	143	147	+ 3
Associated General Contractors	162	163	163	163	163	163	146	152	156	+ 4
E. H. Boeckh and Associates (20 city average):										
Residences	138.4	138.4	138.7	138.9	139.1	139.8	130.6	131.8	135.6	+ 3
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings	149.9	149.9	150.1	150.4	150.6	151.5	139.4	142.2	146.5	+ 3
Commercial and factory buildings	153.0	153.0	153.2	153.6	153.7	154.4	141.6	145.2	149.6	+ 3
Engineering News-Record:										
Building	165.2	165.1	164.7	164.3	164.8	165.1	149.8	153.3	159.7	+ 3
Construction	180.3	180.2	179.8	179.6	180.3	180.5	158.0	165.2	172.9	+ 4
Department of Commerce composite[1]	142	142	143	144	143	144	135	137	139	+ 4

Sources as stated above. [1] A composite of cost indexes, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, representative of the major types of construction weighted by the current relative importance of each type.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Construction Materials, by Selected Groups and Commodities

Commodity	(1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)									Percent change, Mar. 1959-60
	1959			1960			1957	1958	1959	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	
ALL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS[1]	135.0	134.6	134.9	135.2	r 135.0	134.5	130.5	129.4	133.6	+ 1
Lumber and wood products:										
Softwoods:										
Douglas fir	130.4	124.9	126.9	127.7	r 127.3	126.9	119.6	109.4	130.5	- 3
Southern pine	118.6	118.5	118.4	118.1	r 117.5	117.2	115.5	112.2	114.3	+ 3
Other softwoods	139.6	137.7	135.7	135.3	r 136.0	135.6	133.3	129.6	134.3	+ 1
Hardwoods used in construction	122.8	123.3	123.9	124.6	124.1	124.5	116.4	110.8	120.0	+ 4
Millwork	138.7	138.1	137.9	137.8	137.7	137.7	128.7	127.6	130.2	+ 6
Plywood	96.5	94.5	97.2	98.2	97.0	95.6	96.2	92.9	104.0	- 8
Softwood	89.1	85.3	90.4	92.2	89.5	86.8	91.1	83.9	104.3	- 17
Hardwood	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.9	106.9	103.4	104.3	105.1	+ 2
Building paper and board	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.6	146.8	141.1	142.5	144.2	+ 2
Insulation board	150.4	150.4	150.4	150.4	150.4	149.1	([2])	142.9	145.2	+ 3
Hardboard *(Jan. 1958=100)*	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	([2])	100.4	100.4	0
Prepared paint	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	124.1	128.4	128.4	([3])
Metals and metal products:										
Finished mill and foundry products:										
Structural steel shapes	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	183.4	192.3	199.6	0
Reinforcing bars	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	178.9	187.3	195.0	0
Galvanized sheets, carbon	161.6	163.2	163.2	163.2	163.2	163.2	153.1	154.0	160.4	+ 2
Black steel pipe, carbon	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	181.4	190.3	190.9	0
Wire nails, 8d common	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	173.6	182.2	182.2	0
Copper water tubing	149.7	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	154.6	141.7	152.1	+ 3
Building wire	137.2	145.8	145.8	145.8	143.7	132.8	139.7	116.0	112.3	+ 18
Nonmetallic sheathed cable	91.5	95.9	95.9	95.9	94.5	85.4	90.7	74.4	83.1	+ 3
Builders' hardware:										
Cabinet hinge	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	137.2	137.2	137.2	- 1
Door lock sets	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	141.6	149.4	155.2	([3])
Butts	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	174.6	168.4	168.4	168.4	+ 4
Fabricated metal products used in construction:										
Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings[1]	131.0	132.4	133.2	134.0	133.9	133.9	132.0	124.8	129.2	+ 4
Enameled iron fixtures	120.8	123.9	125.3	126.8	126.8	126.8	125.9	117.1	120.8	+ 5
Vitreous china fixtures	123.1	125.5	127.4	129.4	129.4	129.3	124.2	117.9	122.5	+ 6
Brass fittings	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	143.9	143.8	139.9	135.0	139.7	+ 3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Construction Materials, by Selected Groups and Commodities--Continued

Commodity	(1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)									Percent change, Mar. 1959-60
	1959			1960			1957	1958	1959	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	
Metals and metal products--Con.										
Fabricated metal products used in construction--Con.										
Heating equipment[1]	121.5	121.5	121.6	120.9	120.3	120.0	121.6	120.7	121.9	-2
Steam and hot water equipment	154.7	154.7	155.4	155.4	155.4	155.4	144.6	149.5	154.8	(3)
Warm air furnaces	123.4	123.4	123.2	122.5	r121.9	122.0	127.1	121.3	123.7	-1
Fuel burning equipment, automatic	115.9	115.2	114.8	114.8	115.1	115.4	111.8	116.0	115.7	(3)
Water heaters, domestic	98.7	99.0	99.0	97.2	94.9	93.4	109.1	102.6	100.1	-7
Metal doors, sash, and trim	134.2	134.2	134.2	134.5	134.6	134.8	138.1	142.8	134.2	(3)
Tanks and sheet metal products:										
Steel roofing *(Jan. 1958=100)*	105.4	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	(2)	100.6	104.7	+2
Corrugated aluminum roofing *(Jan. 1958=100)*	96.3	96.3	96.3	99.4	105.9	105.9	(2)	100.0	96.3	+10
Machinery and motive products:										
Elevators and escalators	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	136.6	141.0	139.0	+1
Fans and blowers, except portable	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	r182.5	182.5	176.0	180.2	182.2	(3)
Nonmetallic minerals products used in construction:										
Flat glass:										
Plate glass	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.7	145.7	144.3	+1
Window glass	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.9	145.8	145.3	0
Concrete ingredients	140.4	140.4	140.4	142.0	142.0	142.1	135.1	138.7	140.2	+1
Sand, gravel, and crushed stone	130.1	130.2	130.2	130.5	130.5	130.7	125.6	128.5	129.8	+1
Portland cement	152.1	152.1	152.1	155.1	155.2	155.2	145.9	150.4	152.2	+2
Concrete products	130.3	130.3	130.4	130.5	r131.1	131.0	125.7	127.9	129.3	+1
Building block	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.1	r120.1	120.1	117.6	118.3	116.7	+3
Concrete pipe	159.2	159.2	160.3	160.3	160.3	160.3	148.4	153.3	159.6	(3)
Ready-mixed concrete *(Jan. 1958=100)*	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.4	102.3	(2)	100.0	101.2	+1
Structural clay products	139.4	139.7	139.9	140.7	r140.9	140.9	134.9	135.7	138.6	+2
Building brick	139.4	139.4	139.9	140.6	140.6	140.6	134.5	135.4	138.2	+2
Clay tile	130.7	131.3	131.3	132.5	r133.1	133.1	127.4	128.5	130.7	+2
Clay sewer pipe	164.8	164.8	164.8	164.8	164.8	164.8	156.1	157.3	162.7	+1
Gypsum products	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	127.1	133.1	133.1	0
Lath	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	123.8	128.6	128.6	0
Wallboard	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	124.9	130.4	130.4	0
Plaster	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	136.2	144.6	144.6	0
Prepared asphalt roofing	110.8	113.6	113.6	113.6	r107.6	107.6	118.2	107.2	119.4	-10
Other nonmetallic minerals used in construction[1]	136.9	136.9	136.9	137.5	139.3	139.3	129.9	134.0	137.2	+2
Insulation materials	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	103.1	103.8	103.6	-1
Asbestos cement shingles	167.0	167.0	167.0	168.4	172.8	172.8	153.5	160.8	167.0	+4
Miscellaneous products:										
Kitchen cabinets, metal, base only	152.7	152.7	152.7	152.8	152.8	152.8	142.0	151.2	151.6	+1
Linoleum, inlaid	130.5	130.5	130.5	135.3	135.3	135.3	130.8	128.6	130.5	+4
Asphalt floor tile	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	106.3	95.3	98.4	+3
Rubber floor tile	114.9	114.9	11.49	114.9	114.9	114.9	113.0	114.9	114.9	0

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [1] Includes items not shown separately. [2] Not available. [3] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [r] Revised.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Construction Materials

Commodity	Unit	1960		1959
		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
LUMBER				
Douglas fir:				
Dimension, construction, 25% standard, 2"x4", RL., green, S4S, mixed dimension c/l, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	$72.133	$72.776	$70.768
Boards, construction, 25% standard, RL., green, S4S, 1"x8", loose, mixed c/l of boards and dimension, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	65.092	66.415	63.656
Timbers, construction, 8"x8" to 12"x12", RL., rough or S4S, green, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	82.365	82.202	73.584
Southern pine:				
Dimension, No. 2, 2" x 4" x 16', S4S, dried, SL., f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	90.881	90.881	86.911
Boards, No. 2, 1"x6"xRL., S4S, dried, SL., c/l mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	80.946	81.905	78.184
Ponderosa pine boards, No. 3, 1"x12", RL., S4S, dry, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	78.420	76.060	73.470
Oak, red, flooring, select, plain, 25/32" thick, 2-1/4" face, bundled, c/l, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	180.891	179.412	169.444
Maple flooring, 2d grade, 25/32"x2-1/4" face, SL, c/l, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	208.441	212.912	211.019
MILLWORK				
Door, flush type, interior, hardwood face, veneer, premium grade, as per CS-200-55, 2'6"x6'8"x1-3/8", f.o.b. factory, c/l, freight allowed	Each	7.934	7.934	7.822
Window unit, wood, double hung, Ponderosa pine, 2'4"x4'6", with frame sash, glazing, weather stripping and sash balance as per CS-190-53, mixed c/l, f.o.b. factory	Each	14.221	14.221	13.203
PLYWOOD				
Douglas fir, interior, grade A-D, 1/4"x48"x96", 3 ply, f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	64.538	66.546	75.440
Douglas fir, interior, grade C-D, 5/16"x48"x96", 5 ply, f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	89.056	92.000	102.436
Plywood, birch, standard panel, grade 1-3 or 1-4, type II glue, 3 ply 1/4" thick, 48"x96", c/l, f.o.b. factory	M sq. ft.	218.470	215.367	214.390
PREPARED PAINT				
Latex, water-thinned, inside, first grade, delivered	Gallon	3.295	3.295	2.743
Varnish, floor, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.138	4.138	4.143
Enamel, white or colors, gloss, first grade, delivered	Gallon	5.127	5.127	5.133
Inside, flat, white, first grade, delivered	Gallon	3.401	3.401	3.405
Outside, white or colors, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.797	4.797	4.803
METAL PRODUCTS				
Structural shapes, carbon steel, 6"x4"x1/2" angles, 30' long, ASTM spec. A-7, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	6.167	6.167	6.167
Bars, reinforcing, carbon steel, 3/4" round x 30' long with 10% shorts, ASTM spec. A-15, 57T, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	6.385	6.385	6.385
Sheets, galvanized, carbon steel, 24 gage x 30" wide x 96" long, commercial coating, base chemistry, base packaging, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	8.765	8.765	8.695
Pipe, standard, black, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths c/l, wt. 228 lbs. per 100', f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	19.905	19.905	19.905
Pipe, standard, galvanized, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths c/l, wt. 228 lbs. per 100', f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	23.585	23.585	23.583
Nails, wire, carbon steel, 8d common, c/l, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	9.825	9.825	9.825
Soil pipe, cast iron, 4", single hub, extra heavy, f.o.b. foundry	5' length	3.745	3.745	3.617
Copper water tubing, type L, 3/4" size, .045" wall thickness, shipped in 60' coils, 10,000' lots or more, f.o.b. mill, freight allowed	Foot	.288	.288	.274
Building wire, type RH-RW, size 12, solid, single braid, f.o.b. destination, or freight prepaid or allowed on specified amounts	M ft.	18.984	19.263	16.380
Insect screening, aluminum, 18x14 mesh, 30" wide, c/1, f.o.b. factory	100 sq. ft.	5.890	5.890	5.890

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Construction Materials--Continued

Commodity	Unit	1960		1959
		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
PLUMBING EQUIPMENT				
Bathtub, 5', enameled iron, recessed per CS77-56, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Each*	$59.133	$59.133	$51.526
Lavatory, 20"x18" and 19"x17", enameled iron, straightback, per CS77-56 f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	*Each*	13.718	13.718	12.586
Water closet, vitreous china, closed coupled, reverse trap, per CS20-56, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	*Each*	24.529	24.529	22.230
Sink, 32"x21", enameled steel, acid resisting, 2-compartment, per CS144-47 f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	*Each*	12.711	12.711	13.130
HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Convectors, nonferrous, free standing, average steam rating 40.8 to 43.0, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Sq. ft.*	.479	.479	.476
Furnace, warm air:				
*Steel, forced air, oil fired, with burner, bonnet output 90,000-100,000 BTU, bonnet output rating, complete with standard equipment and controls, c/l or t/l lots, f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Each*	225.746	225.746	.....
*Steel, forced air, gas fired, jacketed, input rating 75,000 to 85,000 BTU, bonnet output rating, complete with standard equipment and controls, c/l or t/l lots, f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Each*	122.276	124.447	.....
Furnace, floor, gas fired, manual controls, input rating 40,000-50,000 BTU, f.o.b. factory	*Each*	([1])	62.708	64.375
*Oil burner, mechanical forced draft, .75-1.50 gal. per hr., f.o.b. factory	*Each*	100.172	99.884	.....
Water heater, gas fired, automatic, 1-year guarantee, 30-gal. steel storage tank, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Each*	37.725	38.325	([1])
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS				
Sand, construction, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.348	1.348	1.319
Gravel, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.626	1.626	1.605
Crushed stone, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.678	1.678	1.680
Building blocks, concrete, lightweight aggregate, 8"x8"x16", f.o.b. plant	*Each*	.197	.196	.190
Building brick, clay, f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	28.511	28.511	31.421
Partition tile, clay, scored, 4"x12"x12", 3-cell, 16 lbs., f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	143.202	143.202	137.031
Lath, gypsum, 3/8"x16"x48", f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*M sq. ft.*	26.174	26.174	26.011
Wallboard, gypsum, 3/8"x48", varying lengths, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*M sq. ft.*	34.463	34.463	34.300
Shingles, asphalt, strip, thick square butt, 210 lbs., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Square*	5.280	5.679	5.979
Siding shingles, asbestos cement, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*Square*	12.738	12.392	12.032

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. * Beginning with January 1960, prices not comparable with those for previous periods because of a change in specification. [1] Not available.

(NOTE: Tables E-4 and E-5, Union Hourly Wage Scales for Selected Building Trades, are shown quarterly in the March, June, September, and December issues.)

Part F--Materials Output

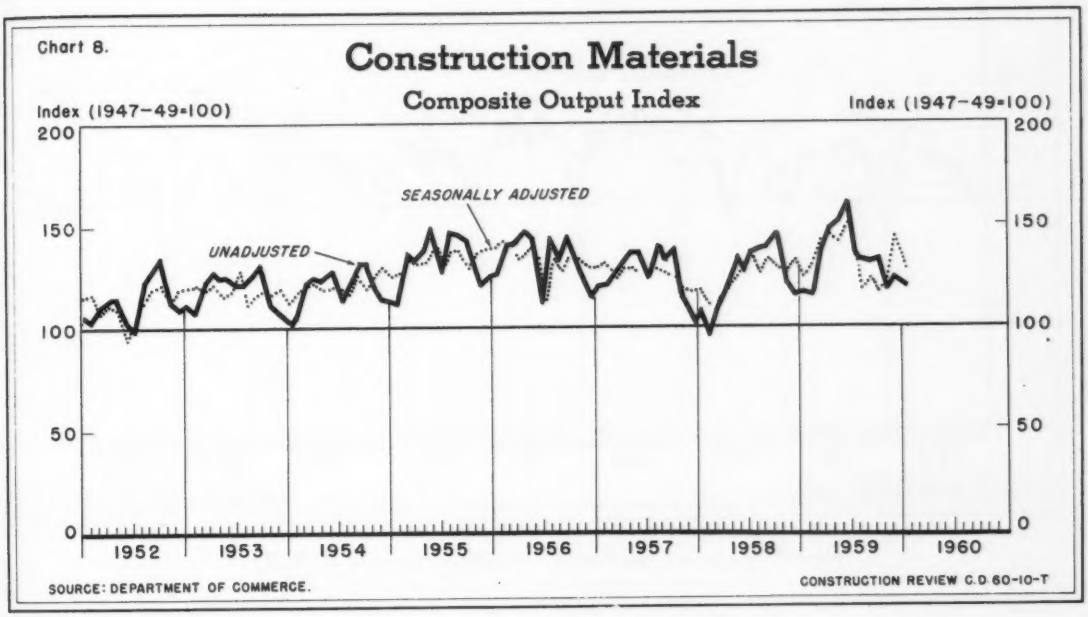


Table F-1: Construction Materials: Indexes of Output (Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted)

(Monthly average 1947-49=100)

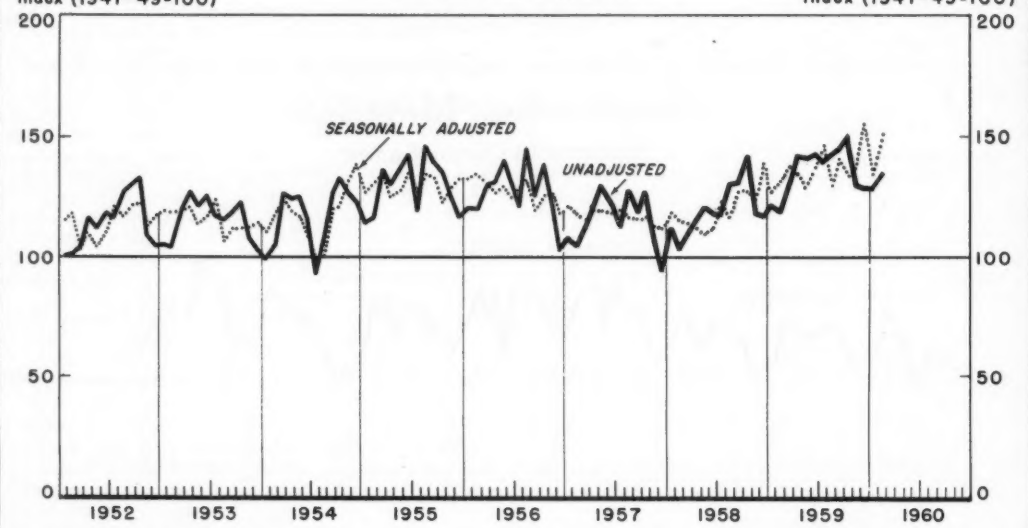
Materials group	Monthly Indexes											
	Unadjusted							Seasonally adjusted				
	Annual average		1958	1959		1960		1958	1959		1960	
	1958	1959	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Composite	125.5	134.3	114.6	r115.8	124.4	119.6	(1)	133.0	r123.7	144.5	128.1	(1)
Lumber and wood products	121.9	137.4	118.9	r122.7	130.2	127.8	134.4	141.2	r128.5	155.6	133.8	151.4
Millwork	108.4	121.9	100.9	116.2	78.1	79.9	94.0	120.1	132.0	93.3	90.8	98.8
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	124.9	133.7	103.0	r113.4	108.0	115.6	117.9	128.8	r117.8	136.0	120.0	121.2
Portland cement	155.1	168.8	141.1	111.3	144.2	111.7	96.2	149.9	136.9	153.2	137.4	139.4
Asphalt products	102.6	106.1	56.1	62.3	65.0	r59.0	74.8	88.9	76.5	103.0	r72.5	91.3
Heating and plumbing equipment	127.2	137.1	124.9	r121.4	111.5	114.2	(1)	162.2	r138.7	145.2	130.5	(1)
Iron and steel products	123.7	116.4	108.2	109.8	125.4	125.6	(1)	114.7	114.7	132.7	131.2	(1)
Clay construction products	132.3	148.2	134.8	122.6	145.7	131.4	(1)	142.8	136.4	154.3	146.2	(1)
	Quarterly Indexes (Unadjusted)											
	Annual average		1958	1959								
	1958	1959	4th qtr.	1st qtr.		2d qtr.		3d qtr.		4th qtr.		
Gypsum products	172.5	203.4	186.4	177.4		216.8		228.7		190.7		
Plumbing fixtures	117.3	146.1	129.1	136.7		152.7		145.3		149.5		

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by various Government agencies and by private firms as shown in notes to the tables following in Part F. rRevised. 1Not available.

Chart 9.

Lumber and Wood Products

Index of Production



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-1

Table F-2: Lumber and Wood Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Softwood lumber [1] (Million board feet)			Hardwood flooring [1] (Thousand board feet)			Douglas fir plywood [2] (Million square feet)	Insulating boards [3] (Tons)	Hardboard [3] (Tons)
	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production		
1947-49 average	28,252	27,656	4,485	812,365	789,437	44,455	1,802	766,269	294,214
Year: 1957	26,758	26,952	5,894	953,706	947,023	107,028	5,379	989,059	568,522
1958	27,381	27,665	5,613	927,294	922,789	99,111	6,340	1,026,790	608,623
1959	29,709	29,582	5,766	1,034,098	1,022,299	95,470	7,752	r1,122,158	r832,996
12 months ending:									
November 1959	29,541	29,489	.....	1,026,972	1,012,776	.....	7,666	r1,122,056	r827,172
December 1959	29,709	29,582	.....	1,034,098	1,022,299	.....	7,752	r1,122,158	r832,996
January 1960	29,684	29,481	.....	1,032,410	1,019,421	.....	(4)	r1,123,787	r842,884
February 1960	29,906	29,513	.....	1,033,825	1,011,724	.....	(4)	1,128,669	854,260
1959: February	2,134	2,129	5,622	73,919	79,666	96,093	592	r77,987	r60,656
March	2,418	2,554	5,486	80,802	86,139	81,704	614	95,713	66,479
April	2,575	2,724	5,336	89,563	93,293	76,489	693	107,341	71,202
May	2,578	2,678	5,236	88,494	89,622	75,266	675	100,510	73,315
June	2,674	2,711	5,198	92,372	93,574	73,959	654	104,712	74,022
July	2,556	2,650	5,106	93,053	89,332	75,079	552	101,855	73,329
August	2,571	2,573	5,101	89,749	89,446	75,307	689	100,273	77,834
September	2,694	2,556	5,239	92,346	90,570	76,548	642	100,745	73,738
October	2,671	2,518	5,420	93,985	87,322	82,277	742	99,084	78,422
November	2,299	2,075	5,643	80,379	72,515	87,645	666	76,729	65,004
December	2,387	2,266	5,766	81,167	73,217	95,470	610	76,043	60,657
1960: January	2,127	2,047	5,847	76,581	74,725	96,058	(4)	r82,795	r68,226
February	2,356	2,161	6,059	75,334	71,969	98,250	(4)	82,869	72,032
	Percent change								
February, 1959-60	+10	+2	+8	+2	−10	+2	.....	+6	+19
First 2 mos., 1959-60	+5	−2	.....	(5)	−7	.....	.....	+4	+18

* As of end of period. Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] National Lumber Manufacturers Association. [2] Douglas Fir Flywood Association. Monthly data are estimated from quarterly totals. [3] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [4] Not yet available. [5] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

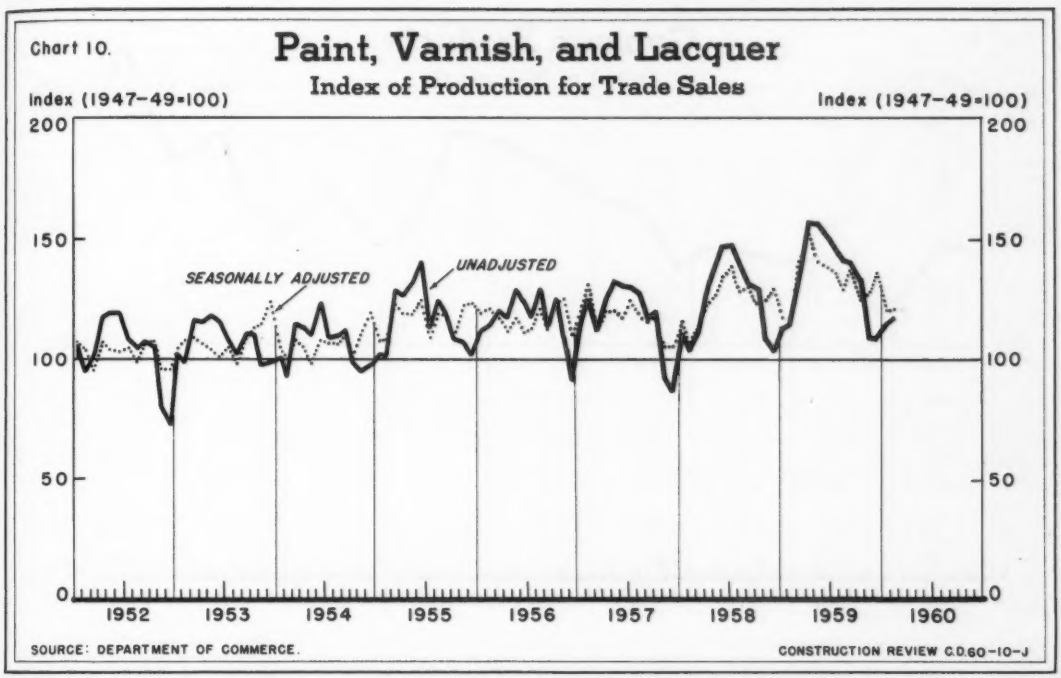


Table F-3: Shipments of Millwork Products and Production of Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Period	Shipments (*Thousands of units*)				Production for trade sales (*Thousands of gallons*)
	Ponderosa pine doors[1]	Hardwood doors[1]	Sash[1]	Exterior frames[1]	Paint, varnish, & lacquer[2]
1947-49 average	[3] 3,768	[3] 3,298	[3] 11,043	[3] 4,186	266,701
Year: 1957	2,028	5,611	9,887	5,273	313,128
1958	1,919	4,439	9,666	5,678	333,100
1959	2,474	4,613	11,049	7,118	356,700
12 months ending:					
November 1959	2,516	4,657	11,327	7,181	355,600
December 1959	2,474	4,613	11,049	7,118	356,700
January 1960	2,445	4,445	10,847	7,009	357,200
February 1960	2,396	4,392	10,716	6,948	358,000
1959: February	228	368	799	458	25,400
March	202	402	856	516	30,300
April	241	400	987	672	35,000
May	226	413	1,071	777	34,700
June	223	455	1,075	785	33,500
July	190	333	946	636	32,400
August	230	436	1,053	755	31,400
September	228	450	1,032	686	31,100
October	221	377	1,059	623	29,300
November	173	292	768	408	24,400
December	145	254	614	338	24,000
1960: January	139	265	587	356	25,700
February	179	315	668	397	26,200
	Percent change				
February, 1959-60	-22	-14	-16	-13	+3
First 2 mos., 1959-60	-20	-28	-21	-18	+3

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (whose data are from member firms only and are not adjusted to represent full coverage). [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [3] Production. Beginning with January 1959 data for shipments only have been available. Special tabulations prepared by the source agency indicate only minor differences between production and shipments. See Note to this table in the April 1959 issue.

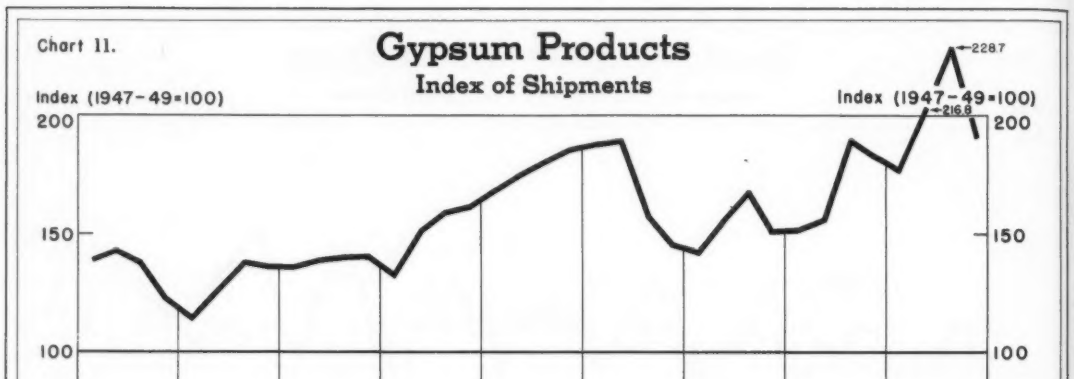


Table F-4: Portland Cement, and Asphalt and Gypsum Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Production (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement[1]	Shipments (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement[1]	Stocks* (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement[1]	Shipments (Thousands of squares) Asphalt prepared roofing[2]	Asphalt siding[2]	Asphalt insulated brick siding[2]	Asphalt and tar saturated felts[2]	Shipments** (Million square feet) Gypsum board[1]	Gypsum lath[1]
1947-49 average	200,607	199,306	11,922	61,252	3,365	2,811	17,087	2,478	2,075
Year: 1957	297,801	291,741	28,550	53,326	1,036	1,764	30,761	4,505	2,224
1958	311,319	309,650	30,800	58,228	1,040	1,616	31,840	5,185	2,153
1959	338,529	337,950	31,328	59,821	952	1,516	34,252	.....	.....
12 months ending:									
November 1959	338,008	334,190	.....	59,331	958	1,525	34,011	.....	.....
December 1959	338,529	337,950	.....	59,821	952	1,516	34,252	.....	.....
January 1960	338,594	336,315	.....	r 59,755	r 950	1,486	r 34,153	.....	.....
February 1960	337,964	336,070	.....	59,712	946	1,473	34,324	.....	.....
1959: February	16,710	14,943	36,605	3,365	67	69	2,223	1,393	497
March	24,329	23,250	37,759	6,950	110	107	4,032		
April	29,093	30,423	36,381	3,985	53	143	2,672		
May	33,428	33,278	36,528	4,749	62	159	2,794	1,681	638
June	33,455	36,361	33,621	5,563	69	156	3,116		
July	34,182	37,370	30,417	6,163	88	176	3,403		
August	34,800	37,111	28,104	5,916	87	168	2,918	1,767	683
September	32,590	35,351	25,341	6,525	109	165	3,183		
October	31,127	32,523	23,912	7,255	124	145	3,671		
November	26,100	22,219	27,794	3,771	77	93	2,222	1,501	529
December	24,111	20,577	31,328	2,881	52	59	2,054		
1960: January	18,669	12,909	37,088	r 2,632	r 52	46	r 1,865	.....	.....
February	16,080	14,698	38,666	3,322	63	56	2,394	.....	.....
	Percent change								
February, 1959-60	-4	-2	+5	-1	-6	-19	+8	.....	.....
First 2 mos., 1959-60	-2	-6	.....	-2	-5	-30	+2	.....	.....

* As of end of period. ** Data reported on a quarterly basis. Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines. [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. r Revised.

Table F-5: Portland Cement: Destination of Shipments, by State

(Thousands of barrels)

State	1959	1960		Calendar year			12 months ending—		
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1956	1957	1958	Dec. 1959	Jan. 1960	Feb. 1960
Alabama	384	239	296	4,935	4,627	4,768	5,019	4,920	4,895
Arizona	341	339	436	2,621	2,778	3,608	3,858	3,840	3,952
Arkansas	137	95	111	1,841	1,684	2,125	2,634	2,628	2,621
California	2,809	2,121	2,269	35,854	32,910	34,076	38,648	38,302	38,602
Colorado	303	141	160	3,703	4,027	4,183	4,315	4,276	4,240
Connecticut	169	120	128	4,325	5,188	3,206	3,132	3,155	3,178
Delaware	42	37	41	1,086	905	861	1,112	1,119	1,115
District of Columbia	109	85	85	1,327	1,172	1,524	1,609	1,615	1,589
Florida	1,163	1,045	1,045	9,499	9,985	11,397	13,547	13,500	13,516
Georgia	450	277	307	5,381	4,675	5,726	6,564	6,372	6,270
Idaho	60	23	43	1,074	959	1,453	1,231	1,185	1,176
Illinois	1,081	364	505	16,719	16,238	19,388	18,133	18,093	18,122
Indiana	468	207	260	9,181	7,045	7,328	8,700	8,723	8,761
Iowa	252	67	90	6,774	5,810	7,749	7,613	7,587	7,578
Kansas	466	121	138	6,963	4,980	6,396	6,887	6,783	6,560
Kentucky	202	113	159	3,509	3,281	3,074	4,201	4,221	4,216
Louisiana	663	457	508	8,303	7,585	8,043	8,908	8,740	8,807
Maine	39	21	21	978	964	956	1,105	1,106	1,111
Maryland	313	245	255	5,764	5,176	4,660	5,292	5,360	5,349
Massachusetts	329	199	216	5,848	4,922	4,762	4,597	4,633	4,692
Michigan	622	255	334	16,215	14,498	13,999	15,211	15,199	15,264
Minnesota	272	96	153	5,515	5,481	6,204	6,309	6,296	6,287
Mississippi	192	123	127	1,977	2,190	2,778	3,064	3,021	2,995
Missouri	512	200	268	7,646	6,851	7,637	8,827	8,805	8,727
Montana	55	18	26	1,405	1,377	1,394	1,427	1,415	1,417
Nebraska	207	49	64	3,352	2,651	3,833	3,980	3,929	3,868
Nevada	54	38	49	616	554	568	781	778	792
New Hampshire	51	31	29	925	637	584	685	701	712
New Jersey	508	395	420	9,428	7,952	7,902	8,668	8,758	8,777
New Mexico	172	120	147	2,086	2,206	2,430	3,107	2,995	2,918
New York	1,238	886	962	20,400	19,175	19,213	20,295	20,541	20,820
North Carolina	473	247	267	4,384	4,647	4,441	5,639	5,604	5,580
North Dakota	25	11	12	1,294	1,930	1,657	2,011	2,008	2,002
Ohio	912	400	523	17,554	17,306	16,186	19,313	19,345	19,359
Oklahoma	375	135	205	4,815	4,917	5,131	5,373	5,207	4,988
Oregon	197	103	167	2,565	2,532	2,593	2,899	2,848	2,862
Pennsylvania	682	537	549	15,445	14,288	15,172	15,781	15,880	15,858
Rhode Island	38	23	24	819	762	818	638	645	650
South Carolina	230	145	164	2,359	2,010	2,204	2,612	2,561	2,550
South Dakota	74	30	46	1,374	1,071	1,392	1,665	1,672	1,688
Tennessee	301	177	232	4,843	4,153	4,288	5,139	5,115	5,072
Texas	1,597	1,176	1,272	20,953	18,892	22,322	23,708	23,121	22,839
Utah	128	49	70	2,010	1,791	2,118	2,210	2,176	2,165
Vermont	14	6	4	334	302	353	363	363	362
Virginia	388	278	282	5,419	5,436	5,180	6,356	6,373	6,326
Washington	326	216	338	4,677	5,078	6,555	5,737	5,648	5,617
West Virginia	92	58	68	1,937	2,269	1,986	2,081	2,076	2,069
Wisconsin	305	168	190	6,768	6,771	6,751	7,531	7,551	7,600
Wyoming	70	56	39	655	688	962	1,102	1,123	1,128

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines. Note: Alaska and Hawaii have been omitted to avoid disclosure of individual company operations.

Chart 12.

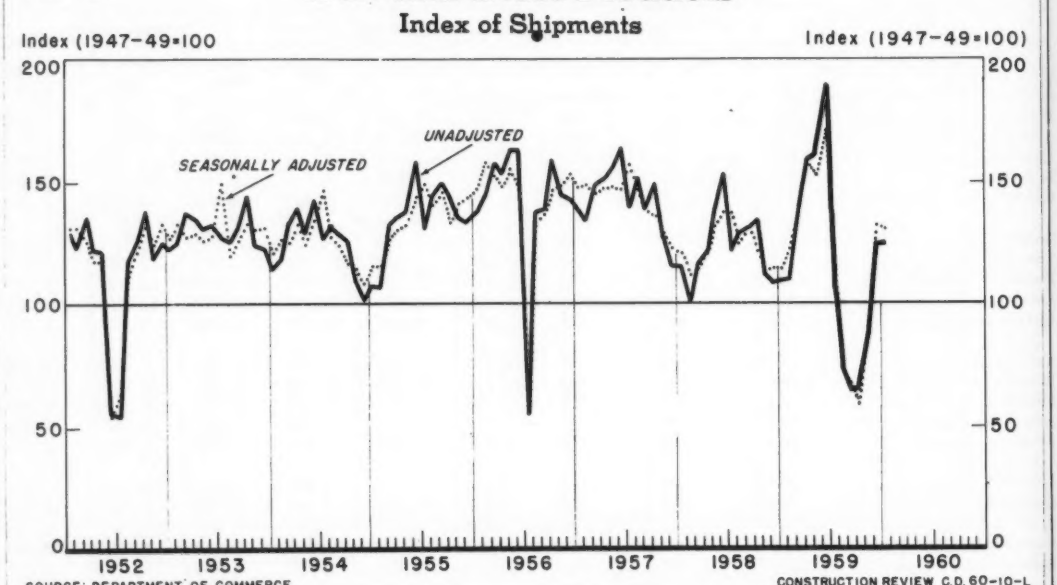


Table F-6: Iron and Steel Products: Shipments, Bookings, and Backlog

(Thousands of tons)

Period	Shipments									Shipments	Bookings	Backlog*
	Line pipe[1]	Concrete reinforcing bars[1]	Galvanized sheets[1]	Nails[1]	Piling[1]	Rails[1]	Cast-iron pipe[2]		Rigid steel conduit[3]	Fabricated structural steel[4]		
							Pressure	Soil				
1947-49 average	1,975	1,523	1,669	797	309	2,167	1,075	604	226	2,639	2,442	.....
Year: 1957	4,217	2,300	2,393	447	569	1,283	1,352	757	352	4,180	3,073	1,125
1958	2,608	2,034	2,827	418	440	580	1,278	789	327	3,664	2,773	1,135
1959	2,803	2,174	2,771	392	341	632	1,441	866	295	2,904	3,223	1,194
12 months ending:												
November 1959	2,679	2,104	2,735	370	331	616	1,434	872	287	2,935	3,053	.....
December 1959	2,803	2,174	2,771	392	341	632	1,441	866	295	2,904	3,223	.....
January 1960	r 2,863	2,225	2,815	404	r 357	r 682	1,452	865	299	2,889	3,208	.....
February 1960	2,871	2,215	2,823	408	370	687	(5)	(5)	303	2,914	3,203	.....
1959: January	222	134	279	30	30	56	76	58	29	224	236	1,107
February	227	150	282	31	24	76	76	56	23	216	294	1,150
March	307	228	317	43	35	103	108	90	21	260	255	1,146
April	433	280	329	46	49	83	130	84	26	291	295	1,202
May	446	256	317	51	54	105	142	76	29	294	242	1,151
June	477	380	350	61	61	104	161	85	38	365	291	1,108
July	184	142	181	20	23	43	133	80	33	239	259	1,117
August	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	146	80	25	220	197	1,093
September	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	143	76	17	183	284	1,093
October	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	140	70	10	195	244	984
November	136	163	197	34	20	12	96	60	12	181	260	1,162
December	268	213	302	44	44	59	92	51	31	236	366	1,194
1960: January	r 283	185	323	43	46	r 106	87	57	34	209	221	1,199
February	234	140	290	34	37	81	(5)	(5)	26	241	289	1,269
	Percent change											
January, 1959-60	+ 27	+ 38	+ 16	+ 41	+ 54	+ 89	+ 15	- 2	+ 16	- 7	- 6	+ 8
Year, 1958-59	+ 7	+ 7	- 2	- 6	- 23	+ 9	+ 13	+ 10	- 10	- 21	+ 16	.....

*Scheduled for fabrication in the next 4 months. Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] American Iron and Steel Institute. [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [3] National Electric Manufacturers Association. [4] American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc. [5] Not yet available. [r] Revised.

Table F-7.–Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments

Period	Brick, common and face (*Million brick*)		Structural clay tile (*Thousand tons*)		Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*Thousand tons*)		Hollow facing tile (*Million brick equivalent*)		Glazed & unglazed floor & wall tile (*Thousand square feet*)	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
1947-49 average	5,504	5,324	1,286	1,231	1,451	1,375	357	341	104,800	101,088
Year: 1957	6,658	6,306	687	641	1,836	1,629	465	441	212,114	207,094
1958	6,489	6,459	574	543	1,773	1,772	484	453	221,768	215,710
1959	7,300	7,241	550	519	2,017	1,970	438	417	257,885	252,403
12 months ending:										
October 1959	7,225	7,243	556	534	2,001	1,963	449	430	250,280	247,475
November 1959	7,265	7,205	558	523	2,000	1,957	443	424	254,852	250,423
December 1959	7,300	7,241	550	519	2,017	1,970	438	417	257,855	252,403
January 1960	7,335	7,227	545	515	2,033	1,978	433	412	259,587	253,527
1959: January	465	365	44	38	131	101	36	33	19,789	17,564
February	442	389	34	35	136	100	32	29	18,265	18,012
March	542	598	40	40	153	153	35	31	20,221	19,818
April	618	685	47	50	183	186	36	36	21,069	21,685
May	629	709	51	48	177	182	37	38	21,093	21,534
June	671	737	47	50	184	195	39	38	21,382	22,212
July	687	724	51	51	186	196	40	40	20,710	22,260
August	673	687	50	49	175	199	38	37	21,227	21,972
September	691	690	48	46	174	194	38	35	23,333	22,411
October	694	654	49	44	191	186	38	38	24,669	23,916
November	618	542	48	36	160	146	34	31	23,063	20,563
December	570	462	39	34	165	131	34	31	23,034	20,456
1960: January	501	352	40	34	147	109	31	28	21,521	18,688
	Percent change									
January, 1959-60	+ 8	- 4	- 10	- 10	+ 12	+ 8	- 14	- 15	+ 9	+ 6
Year, 1958-59	+ 12	+ 12	- 4	- 4	+ 14	+ 11	- 10	- 8	+ 16	+ 17

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Table F-8.–Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments, by Census Region [1]

Census region	PRODUCTION				SHIPMENTS			
	1960	1959			1960	1959		
	January	December	November	October	January	December	November	October
	Brick, common and face (*thousands*)							
U. S. TOTAL	500,722	569,923	617,829	694,351	351,987	461,576	541,673	654,178
New England	6,184	10,100	10,554	13,170	7,148	9,627	12,045	14,470
Middle Atlantic	65,050	88,151	89,690	100,721	37,849	68,571	83,850	104,801
East North Central	82,722	111,838	123,905	151,815	53,481	84,899	102,719	140,841
West North Central	29,022	33,358	35,929	39,175	15,501	23,453	27,917	35,209
South Atlantic	151,505	139,778	151,724	160,864	100,709	112,601	132,311	145,802
East South Central	58,324	64,341	72,975	80,940	44,001	53,786	65,202	80,133
West South Central	70,745	77,558	80,217	86,003	52,064	61,895	70,238	78,002
Mountain	24,644	26,613	25,993	30,870	23,236	24,939	24,194	28,329
Pacific	12,526	18,186	26,842	30,793	17,998	21,805	23,197	26,591
	Structural clay tile (*tons*)							
U. S. TOTAL	39,657	38,918	48,448	49,386	34,272	33,921	35,569	44,492
Middle Atlantic	4,681	4,991	5,367	4,699	3,724	3,380	3,967	4,850
East North Central	3,675	2,688	2,711	5,713	2,484	1,836	1,790	4,258
West North Central	4,463	5,888	8,089	8,147	4,938	5,909	6,309	8,147
South Atlantic	6,633	7,466	10,756	9,789	6,507	6,582	8,198	9,584
East South Central	2,181	1,966	1,989	2,628	2,113	2,319	1,902	2,317
West South Central	16,967	13,979	17,055	17,136	13,385	12,134	11,918	13,921
Mountain & Pacific	1,057	1,940	2,481	1,274	1,121	1,761	1,485	1,415
	Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*tons*)							
U. S. TOTAL	147,347	165,365	160,101	190,519	109,156	131,311	146,186	185,924
Middle Atlantic	11,059	10,310	11,416	15,230	6,171	8,679	11,072	16,055
East North Central	49,239	56,963	59,774	70,954	36,188	40,662	50,667	68,306
West North Central	16,047	18,356	16,652	19,575	8,104	11,676	13,507	19,967
South Atlantic	23,410	23,663	22,234	23,292	20,600	22,286	21,323	21,924
E. & W. South Central	18,848	23,785	18,987	28,623	17,334	18,906	18,955	25,990
Mountain	3,902	4,800	4,836	5,415	2,304	4,183	4,230	4,717
Pacific	24,842	27,488	26,202	27,430	18,455	24,919	26,432	28,965

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown under table A-2.

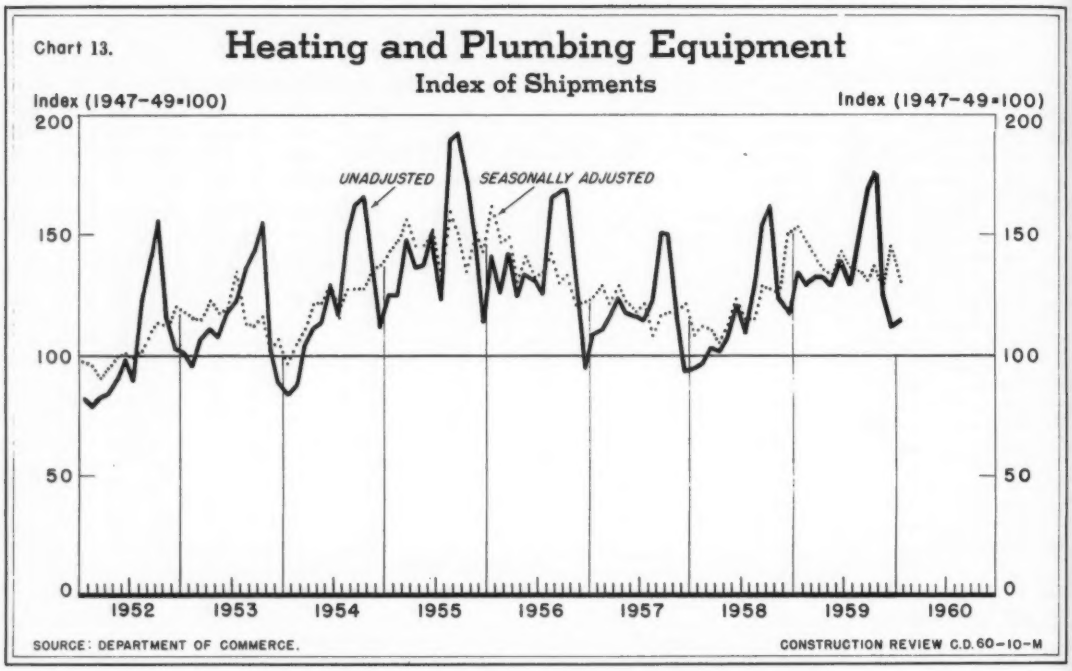


Table F-9: Heating and Plumbing Equipment: Shipments and Stocks

Period	Gas water heaters (Thousands of units)		C. I. convectors and radiators (Thousand square feet)		Warm air furnaces (Thousands of units)		Floor and wall furnaces (Thousands of units)		Residential oil burners[1] (Thousands of units)
	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments
1947-49 average	1,818	67	50,980	4,377	794	69	552	44	541
Year: 1957	2,825	79	24,892	3,482	1,131	183	469	65	425
1958	2,914	83	22,350	3,182	1,248	170	485	49	382
1959	2,808	73	19,937	3,112	1,415	152	575	52	r430
12 months ending:									
October 1959	2,876	.....	20,147	.....	1,425	.....	572	.....	438
November 1959	2,852	.....	20,059	.....	1,424	.....	581	.....	436
December 1959	2,808	.....	19,937	.....	1,415	.....	575	.....	r430
January 1960	2,757	.....	19,642	.....	1,404	.....	563	.....	423
1959: January	253	77	1,446	3,791	89	172	41	57	33
February	247	78	1,415	4,234	86	191	42	61	30
March	253	86	1,713	4,596	95	207	38	59	29
April	248	75	1,801	4,715	98	220	43	59	29
May	228	104	1,074	5,305	101	230	40	69	31
June	237	94	1,438	5,379	119	226	43	77	48
July	235	56	1,601	4,756	126	205	46	69	34
August	241	45	1,731	4,613	151	184	54	67	42
September	231	69	2,306	3,859	171	169	62	58	51
October	263	53	2,302	3,270	172	149	72	54	51
November	190	42	1,858	2,869	120	137	54	47	31
December	183	73	1,252	3,112	87	152	40	52	r21
1960: January	202	49	1,151	3,483	78	175	29	56	26
	Percent change								
January, 1959-60	- 20	-36	- 20	- 8	-12	+2	- 30	- 1	-20
Year, 1958-59	- 4	.....	- 11	.....	+13	.....	+ 19	.....	+13

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. * As of end of period.
[1] Sold separately. r Revised.

(NOTE: Table F-10, Imports and Exports of Selected Construction Materials, is shown quarterly in the March, June, September, and December issues. Table F-11, Plumbing Fixtures: Production, Shipments, and Stocks, is shown quarterly in the January, April, July, and October issues.)

Part G--Employment

NOTE: Beginning with data for January 1958, employment estimates for all States and areas (except as noted) are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued in 1957 by the Bureau of the Budget and are not strictly comparable with data for earlier periods.

Table G-1: Contract Construction: Employment by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors: All special trades	Special trades contractors: Plumbing and heating	Special trades contractors: Painting and decorating	Special trades contractors: Electrical work	Special trades contractors: Other trades	All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES *(in thousands)*										
Year: 1952	2,664.0	2,119.0	948.3	1,170.8	287.7	156.5	155.7	570.9	514.0	209.4	305.0
1953	2,622.0	2,109.0	934.0	1,175.1	288.9	148.1	159.7	578.4	513.0	214.9	297.8
1954	2,593.0	2,090.0	885.7	1,204.0	295.7	143.8	164.4	600.1	503.0	217.4	285.6
1955	2,759.0	2,243.0	922.6	1,320.8	317.0	162.3	168.4	673.1	516.0	232.4	284.0
1956	2,929.0	2,336.0	970.0	1,366.0	328.7	170.9	186.2	680.2	593.0	257.9	335.3
1957	2,808.0	2,222.0	869.3	1,352.7	321.7	164.2	188.9	677.9	586.0	250.1	335.6
1958	2,648.0	2,079.0	750.6	1,328.6	303.6	169.6	173.2	682.2	569.0	256.0	313.2
1959	2,764.0	2,180.0	758.6	1,421.8	310.3	201.3	174.0	736.2	584.0	271.2	312.5
1959: Feb.	2,256.0	1,837.0	623.5	1,273.2	287.6	141.5	165.6	618.5	419.0	164.3	254.6
Mar.	2,417.0	1,945.0	671.8	1,273.2	292.6	154.0	160.4	666.2	472.0	194.0	277.6
Apr.	2,662.0	2,091.0	742.2	1,348.5	301.6	174.4	161.6	710.9	571.0	254.9	315.8
May	2,834.0	2,184.0	776.5	1,407.6	305.3	199.4	169.6	733.3	650.0	310.5	339.8
June	2,986.0	2,301.0	824.0	1,477.2	314.0	217.7	176.5	769.0	685.0	335.0	350.0
July	3,035.0	2,348.0	836.7	1,511.3	323.5	239.9	179.1	768.8	687.0	343.0	344.1
Aug.	3,107.0	2,419.0	849.5	1,569.8	330.8	246.9	184.2	807.9	688.0	347.2	340.4
Sept.	3,043.0	2,383.0	827.7	1,555.2	329.1	239.9	185.1	801.1	660.0	329.5	330.8
Oct.	2,961.0	2,327.0	801.6	1,524.9	322.6	228.4	181.1	792.8	634.0	309.5	324.0
Nov.	2,856.0	2,269.0	764.8	1,504.6	314.5	222.0	180.1	788.0	587.0	270.8	316.6
Dec.	2,699.0	2,181.0	725.5	1,455.2	308.6	204.9	176.3	765.4	518.0	220.5	297.0
1960: Jan.	r 2,453.0	r 2,016.0	r 660.5	r 1,355.1	r 296.6	r 183.5	r 171.0	r 704.0	r 437.0	r 170.0	r 267.3
Feb.	r 2,389.0	1,960.0	638.1	1,321.6	286.5	179.4	168.7	687.0	429.0	165.2	263.4
Mar.	*2,273.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Percent change										
Jan.-Feb. 1960	- 2.6	- 2.8	- 3.4	- 2.5	- 3.4	- 2.2	- 1.3	- 2.4	- 1.8	- 2.8	- 1.5
Feb. 1959-60	+ 5.9	+ 6.7	+ 2.3	+ 8.9	- .4	+ 26.8	+ 1.9	+ 11.1	+ 2.4	+ .5	+ 3.5

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Percent change: Feb.-Mar., 1960, - 4.9; Mar. 1959-60, - 6.0.
[1] Not yet available. r Revised.

Table G-2: Contract Construction: Number of Employees and Indexes of Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES *(in thousands, seasonally adjusted)*												
1948	2,120	2,015	2,065	2,105	2,136	2,184	2,199	2,212	2,220	2,229	2,249	2,251	2,169
1949	2,222	2,171	2,146	2,128	2,124	2,130	2,157	2,176	2,197	2,192	2,190	2,141	2,165
1950	2,119	2,101	2,105	2,173	2,236	2,337	2,405	2,451	2,473	2,502	2,517	2,471	2,333
1951	2,526	2,521	2,569	2,593	2,596	2,613	2,633	2,641	2,630	2,653	2,606	2,620	2,603
1952	2,599	2,624	2,588	2,586	2,597	2,645	2,658	2,672	2,682	2,648	2,650	2,632	2,634
1953	2,647	2,669	2,653	2,638	2,613	2,598	2,588	2,596	2,612	2,632	2,623	2,626	2,622
1954	2,533	2,583	2,600	2,614	2,603	2,599	2,591	2,594	2,586	2,584	2,618	2,615	2,593
1955	2,624	2,618	2,703	2,759	2,813	2,823	2,829	2,813	2,810	2,777	2,760	2,750	2,759
1956	2,768	2,802	2,834	2,891	2,964	3,079	2,984	3,007	2,980	2,951	2,926	2,917	2,929
1957	2,798	2,831	2,859	2,855	2,891	2,899	2,847	2,805	2,782	2,763	2,710	2,679	2,808
1958	2,652	2,455	2,573	2,624	2,698	2,698	2,693	2,711	2,698	2,698	2,690	2,550	2,648
1959	2,650	2,626	2,719	2,829	2,787	2,799	2,800	2,814	2,776	2,762	2,792	2,800	r 2,767
1960	r 2,775	r 2,781	2,557										

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. r Revised.

Table G-3.—Contract Construction: Employment, by State

State	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, Feb. 1959-60
	1959									1960		
	Feb.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Alabama	38.0	44.4	46.1	47.3	48.2	46.6	45.7	45.7	41.8	r40.1	39.9	+5
Arizona	28.1	30.1	26.0	18.0	28.0	30.8	31.4	31.4	31.2	r30.0	31.5	+12
Arkansas	14.9	19.0	20.0	20.8	21.6	21.2	20.1	18.1	16.7	15.1	15.5	+ 4
California	255.5	290.7	293.6	299.8	306.4	300.3	299.0	293.1	289.0	r274.1	274.2	+ 7
Colorado	29.5	33.5	36.8	36.8	36.3	35.5	36.5	35.2	34.2	r31.3	30.3	+ 3
Connecticut [1]	35.0	41.2	44.1	45.8	46.5	46.6	45.2	45.2	42.5	39.6	37.9	+ 8
Delaware	9.7	12.2	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.6	11.2	11.0	+13
District of Columbia	20.3	22.2	22.9	23.5	24.6	24.2	23.9	23.2	22.0	r20.8	20.4	([2])
Florida	r124.1	128.4	130.1	135.8	135.9	134.2	133.2	132.9	130.5	125.0	121.1	-2
Georgia	r49.2	57.5	60.5	62.3	61.5	58.8	56.9	55.8	54.9	r50.9	48.6	- 1
Idaho	7.6	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.2	10.7	9.8	8.9	7.2	6.9	- 9
Illinois	139.0	173.3	178.7	185.7	188.3	183.7	182.6	176.0	163.5	152.9	([3])	.....
Indiana	48.9	62.9	66.6	69.4	68.9	67.5	64.5	61.1	58.8	r54.1	51.6	+6
Iowa	r26.9	37.3	43.6	44.9	44.7	43.6	42.6	37.9	34.2	30.4	28.6	+6
Kansas	30.0	38.5	39.9	40.4	40.7	38.0	35.9	34.4	32.3	r27.9	25.5	-15
Kentucky	r29.4	38.0	40.1	40.7	39.3	38.9	36.5	34.6	30.3	r28.0	26.7	- 9
Louisiana	55.2	60.9	60.3	58.9	59.3	62.0	58.4	56.4	56.4	52.8	52.5	-5
Maine	r9.9	15.1	16.5	17.7	17.3	16.6	16.6	15.7	13.0	11.1	10.2	+3
Maryland [4]	50.9	65.7	68.7	69.0	70.1	69.7	67.0	65.0	61.6	55.6	54.6	+7
Massachusetts	60.1	85.0	89.1	89.6	91.0	90.6	89.7	86.9	81.9	69.6	66.4	+10
Michigan	r73.2	101.4	108.8	114.0	116.0	111.6	108.0	101.0	93.9	r83.9	79.2	+8
Minnesota	r39.1	53.9	61.8	66.0	67.9	66.0	64.9	57.7	49.8	42.5	40.9	+5
Mississippi	20.5	24.9	26.0	28.3	29.0	27.6	26.6	25.8	24.0	21.7	19.8	-3
Missouri	54.3	66.9	69.4	70.6	71.3	71.5	67.4	63.7	62.3	r57.2	55.9	+3
Montana	6.8	12.1	13.1	13.8	13.7	12.9	11.6	10.1	9.0	r7.5	6.8	0
Nebraska	16.3	21.8	24.2	25.4	25.4	24.6	24.3	23.3	21.3	18.1	17.3	+6
Nevada	5.8	7.1	7.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.4	6.5	+12
New Hampshire	r6.4	r8.9	r9.8	r10.4	10.6	10.0	9.7	9.2	8.2	7.0	6.5	+2
New Jersey	81.4	97.1	96.1	102.4	108.6	107.0	107.4	105.9	101.3	r91.7	89.5	+10
New Mexico	22.1	22.7	22.6	21.4	20.1	19.8	18.8	18.4	18.3	r17.5	17.9	-19
New York [4]	210.2	276.3	289.9	281.2	295.5	296.3	288.2	281.0	265.6	239.8	235.7	+12
North Carolina	57.1	62.7	63.8	63.4	64.9	63.6	62.4	61.5	61.3	59.1	57.0	([2])
North Dakota	6.0	13.2	15.1	15.7	15.9	15.2	14.4	12.1	9.5	7.6	6.7	+12
Ohio	119.8	148.1	157.2	164.7	168.7	167.3	161.8	153.8	141.5	128.9	124.6	+ 4
Oklahoma	32.3	37.6	37.1	37.6	37.4	36.2	34.3	33.1	33.4	29.9	29.9	- 7
Oregon	20.7	24.5	25.0	28.6	30.5	29.8	28.0	25.6	23.9	21.5	21.9	+6
Pennsylvania	140.8	176.6	180.9	187.0	182.2	180.8	175.7	168.4	155.8	145.3	140.6	([2])
Rhode Island	8.2	12.5	13.1	13.5	13.4	13.4	12.9	12.6	11.2	9.0	8.5	+4
South Carolina	30.5	33.4	32.6	33.4	35.0	34.1	35.1	35.1	35.3	34.8	35.2	+15
South Dakota	6.0	10.2	11.3	11.6	12.0	11.2	10.7	9.1	7.6	6.4	6.1	+2
Tennessee	38.2	44.6	45.9	47.6	48.9	48.8	48.5	46.4	43.8	40.8	39.2	+3
Texas	160.8	172.5	175.5	176.5	175.6	172.1	166.0	163.9	161.6	154.0	159.4	- 1
Utah	12.4	17.4	17.9	18.8	19.5	18.7	17.4	16.6	15.4	12.5	12.1	- 2
Vermont	4.0	6.5	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.5	4.6	4.2	+5
Virginia	58.9	69.6	72.8	74.1	75.3	74.6	73.7	72.1	67.2	64.6	64.9	+10
Washington	38.1	43.8	46.8	48.8	49.5	48.4	46.4	43.4	42.1	38.9	39.3	+3
West Virginia	17.1	19.6	20.3	20.8	21.5	21.3	21.2	20.0	16.6	14.7	14.0	-18
Wisconsin	42.8	54.6	59.3	61.5	62.1	61.7	59.5	56.9	51.8	48.0	46.8	+9
Wyoming	5.7	8.3	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.3	8.0	7.9	+39

Source: State agencies in cooperation with the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [r] Revised. [1] Includes a small number of employees in mining. [2] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [3] Not available. [4] Data revised from January 1958. Revised data not shown here are available upon request. *Revised area definition. See *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, prepared by the Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, 1959. [5] Statistics for this area are shown for the first time in this issue. This table is expanded to include additional areas as data become available.

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan area	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, Feb. 1959-60
	1959									1960		
	Feb.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Akron, Ohio	5.2	7.7	8.1	9.1	9.6	9.3	8.7	8.1	7.4	6.4	5.9	+ 13
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	5.7	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.8	5.9	5.7	0
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.3	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.8	r 7.0	7.4	7.5	- 16
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.[4]	5.9	8.1	8.2	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.0	6.7	6.4	+ 8
Atlanta, Ga.	19.5	21.8	21.8	23.4	23.5	23.0	22.3	21.6	21.2	20.0	19.0	- 3
Baltimore, Md.	30.5	39.2	40.5	41.2	41.6	41.5	39.9	39.2	36.8	32.6	32.0	+ 5
Baton Rouge, La.	8.1	8.9	8.6	8.9	9.1	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.8	- 4
Binghamton, N. Y.	2.1	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	+ 29
Birmingham, Ala.	9.5	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	+ 9
Boise, Idaho	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	- 6
Boston, Mass.	35.0	46.7	48.4	48.3	49.7	49.7	49.0	47.5	44.8	37.9	([3])	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.[1]	4.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.1	3.9	- 3
Buffalo, N. Y.	18.4	25.9	28.3	29.3	30.2	31.0	29.3	27.8	24.6	22.6	22.3	+ 21
Canton, Ohio	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	+ 6
Casper, Wyo.	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	+ 9
Charleston, S. C.	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	- 7
Charleston, W. Va.	2.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	- 3
Charlotte, N. C.	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	+ 17
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.4	- 13
Chicago, Ill.	90.7	111.7	113.9	116.2	117.4	114.8	112.4	110.8	105.5	99.0	([3])	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	16.9	20.7	20.6	20.6	21.7	22.0	22.2	21.4	19.9	18.7	18.1	+ 7
Cleveland, Ohio	27.5	32.3	35.0	36.8	36.4	35.6	34.5	33.5	31.1	28.5	27.8	+ 1
Columbia, S. C.	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	+ 11
Columbus, Ohio	11.3	14.4	16.0	17.1	17.6	17.4	16.5	15.5	13.9	12.5	11.9	+ 5
Dayton, Ohio	8.0	10.2	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.4	10.8	10.0	9.1	8.3	7.8	- 3
Denver, Colo.	19.3	21.8	23.8	25.3	25.0	24.6	24.3	23.1	r 22.7	20.9	20.6	+ 7
Des Moines, Iowa	4.5	3.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.6	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.	39.1	49.2	49.0	52.3	54.3	50.9	48.0	47.0	41.9	37.0	34.3	- 12
Duluth, Minn.	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	- 11
Evansville, Ind.	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	+ 4
Fargo, N. D.	1.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	0
Flint, Mich.	3.1	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.0	3.6	31.	3.0	+ 3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3.0	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.2	+ 7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4.1	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.6	4.6	4.0	3.7	- 10
Great Falls, Mont.	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	r 1.5	1.3	1.3	- 7
Greenville, S. C.	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	+ 6
Harrisburg, Pa.[4]	6.1	8.3	8.3	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.1	8.3	7.7	6.8	6.7	+ 10
Hartford, Conn.[1]	8.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.1	8.5	8.4	+ 4
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.[4]	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.0	- 29
Indianapolis, Ind.	10.5	13.3	14.1	14.8	15.0	14.9	14.6	13.8	13.4	12.4	12.2	+ 16
Jackson, Miss.	4.5	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.3	- 4
Jacksonville, Fla.	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.4	11.0	11.0	10.5	11.0	- 3
Kansas City, Mo.	20.2	25.0	25.2	24.7	24.1	24.2	22.5	21.5	r 20.5	19.1	18.4	- 9
Knoxville, Tenn.[4]	5.7	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.3	+ 11
Lancaster, Pa.[4]	4.1	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.3	+ 5
Lansing, Mich.	2.9	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	- 3
Lewiston-Auburn, Maine	.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	+ 13
Little Rock-N. Little Rock, Ark.	4.5	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.2	- 7
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	117.9	132.6	132.1	135.3	140.4	139.2	137.9	135.4	134.9	130.0	132.4	+ 12
Louisville, Ky.	11.2	14.8	15.9	16.2	16.4	15.3	14.6	13.8	12.7	11.8	11.6	+ 4
Manchester, N. H.	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	0
Memphis, Tenn.	10.0	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.5	9.3	- 7
Miami, Fla.	25.1	25.6	27.2	29.1	29.0	29.3	29.5	29.0	27.8	27.1	25.2	([2])
Milwaukee, Wis.	18.0	21.8	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.9	23.3	22.9	21.3	20.1	19.5	+ 8
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	24.2	29.6	33.6	36.0	36.7	36.2	36.1	32.5	29.6	25.9	24.6	+ 2
Mobile, Ala.	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	- 2
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	- 25
Nashville, Tenn.	6.1	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.6	+ 8
New Bedford, Mass.	.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	- 11
New Britain, Conn.[1]	.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	.9	0
New Haven, Conn.[1]	5.3	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.4	5.7	5.4	5.3	0
New Orleans, La.	16.9	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.5	19.0	19.0	19.1	18.6	17.6	17.3	+ 2

See footnotes to table G-3.

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas--Continued

Metropolitan area	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, Feb. 1959-60
	1959									1960		
	Feb.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
New York-Northeastern N. Jersey..	202.6	247.2	254.6	238.5	264.5	267.3	260.3	254.9	242.5	219.4	217.3	+7
Newark-Jersey City, N. J.[4].....	25.5	29.0	29.2	32.3	35.6	34.9	35.1	35.7	r 34.6	31.6	29.7	+16
Paterson, N. J.[4].....	18.9	22.6	23.0	24.5	25.7	26.1	26.0	25.1	23.5	19.8	20.2	+7
Perth Amboy, N. J.[4].....	7.2	8.4	8.7	9.5	10.1	9.7	9.6	99.2	8.6	7.5	7.5	+4
Nassau-Suffolk Counties, N. Y.[4]	27.1	38.1	40.4	32.8	40.3	41.5	39.5	36.8	33.7	27.4	28.0	+3
New York, N. Y.[4].....	109.9	129.2	132.4	118.6	130.3	132.8	128.7	126.8	123.2	115.8	115.2	+5
Westchester County, N. Y.[4].....	12.8	18.0	18.8	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.6	18.6	16.6	14.4	13.8	+8
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.....	10.6	11.7	12.4	12.7	13.3	12.8	12.6	12.2	11.4	10.8	10.8	+2
Oklahoma City, Okla	10.6	12.3	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.3	12.9	12.1	12.1	11.2	11.1	+5
Omaha, Nebr.[1, 4].....	7.3	9.5	10.1	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.7	9.9	8.6	8.3	+14
Peoria, Ill.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.[4].....	58.8	75.2	78.2	79.9	81.7	81.7	79.6	75.8	66.6	62.7	60.7	+3
Phoenix, Ariz.....	16.0	17.4	15.2	10.0	16.5	18.1	18.6	18.8	r 18.6	17.7	18.3	+14
Pittsburgh, Pa.[4].....	35.2	43.2	44.1	45.6	43.9	43.3	41.9	40.2	37.1	35.8	35.2	0
Portland, Maine	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.2	+5
Portland, Oreg.....	12.4	14.1	14.3	15.7	16.9	16.8	15.3	14.3	r 13.8	12.8	13.0	+5
Providence, R. I.....	7.3	11.1	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.4	11.2	9.9	8.0	7.3	0
Racine, Wis.....	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	+15
Reading, Pa.[5].....	3.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.3	+3
Reno, Nev.....	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	+14
Richmond, Va.....	10.7	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.1	+4
Rochester, N. Y.....	7.7	10.3	11.1	11.6	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.0	10.4	9.1	8.8	+14
Rockford, Ill.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....
Sacramento, Calif.[4].....	9.7	12.2	12.6	12.8	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.2	12.7	11.4	11.2	+15
Saginaw, Mich.	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.0	+11
St. Louis, Mo.[4].....	29.6	36.3	38.1	39.5	37.7	38.1	38.7	36.9	36.3	32.4	31.0	+5
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	6.7	8.3	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.5	7.6	7.0	+4
San Diego, Calif.....	18.2	19.7	20.0	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.5	18.8	18.7	+3
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	53.5	59.8	61.1	61.6	62.8	62.6	63.1	62.2	61.7	58.5	56.7	+6
San Jose, Calif.[4].....	13.2	15.1	15.6	16.2	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.2	16.0	14.9	14.3	+8
Savannah, Ga.	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.3	-8
Seattle, Wash.	16.2	18.1	19.0	20.1	20.6	20.1	18.9	17.8	17.1	16.0	15.8	-2
Shreveport, La.	6.0	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.7	-5
Sioux Falls, S. D.....	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	-9
South Bend, Ind.	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	+22
Spokane, Wash.....	3.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.6	+13
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.....	4.1	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.6	4.2	+2
Stamford, Conn.[1].....	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	-11
Syracuse, N. Y.....	5.6	8.1	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.2	6.9	+23
Tacoma, Wash.....	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	+8
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.....	22.5	22.7	22.7	23.7	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.3	22.4	22.7	+1
Toledo, Ohio[1].....	5.7	7.4	8.1	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.2	8.4	7.6	7.2	7.1	+25
Topeka, Kans.....	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.7	-4
Trenton, N. J.....	3.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.6	-5
Tucson, Ariz.....	6.4	6.7	6.0	4.7	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.4	r 7.5	7.4	7.6	+19
Tulsa, Okla.	8.3	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.2	+11
Utica-Rome, N. Y.....	2.3	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	-26
Washington, D. C.....	43.3	50.8	52.1	53.5	55.3	54.9	54.2	52.6	r 50.4	48.5	47.2	+9
Waterbury, Conn.[1].....	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	+21
Wheeling, W. Va.	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	-15
Wichita, Kans.....	6.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.0	4.8	-23
Wilmington, Del.....	7.5	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.9	r 9.4	8.3	8.0	+7
Worcester, Mass.....	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	-4
Youngstown, Ohio.....	6.3	8.1	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.1	6.6	6.0	-5

See footnotes to table G-3.

Table G-5: Contract Construction: Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours

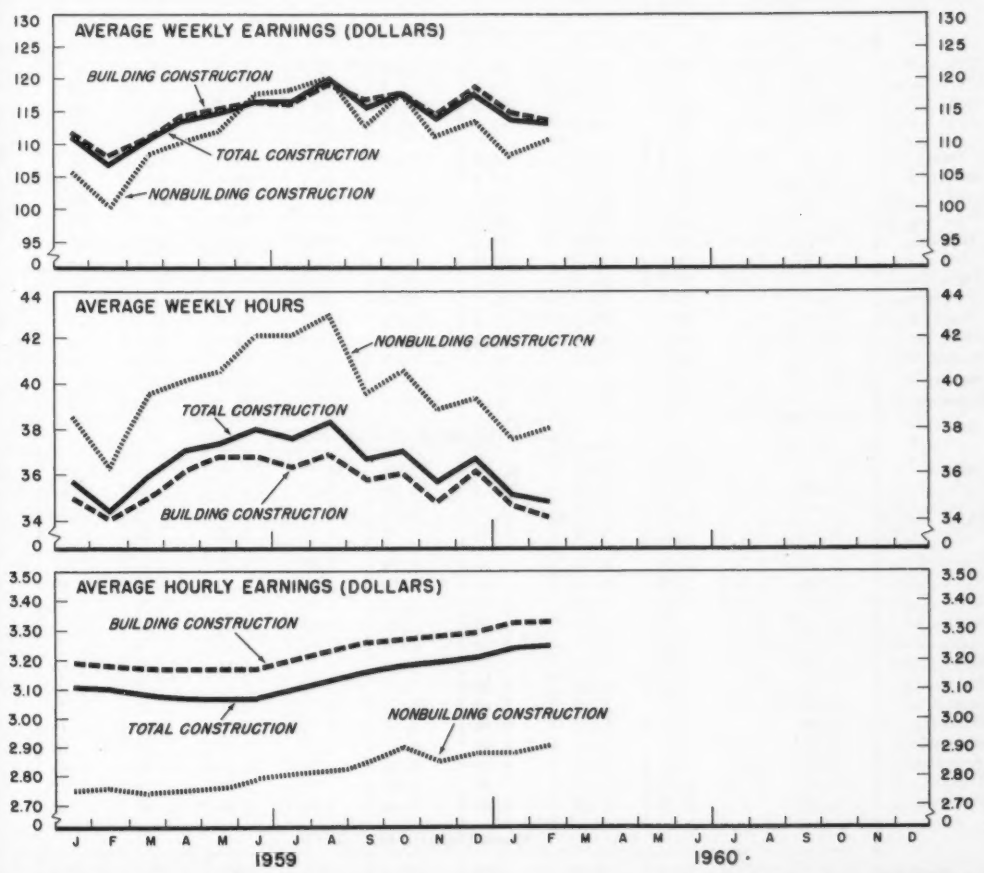
(1947-49=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948	89.6	81.3	86.7	95.0	102.2	111.9	115.1	117.3	116.2	113.3	106.6	105.4	103.4
1949	94.2	88.9	89.2	95.0	103.1	106.8	110.5	114.2	111.5	111.4	104.4	94.9	102.0
1950	84.6	79.5	83.7	95.8	106.1	116.7	122.1	129.5	126.1	128.9	123.9	112.7	109.1
1951	106.4	99.3	105.4	116.9	126.4	131.8	137.7	141.1	138.5	139.8	124.2	121.6	124.1
1952	111.1	112.3	108.3	117.5	125.4	136.8	138.9	143.2	144.0	139.9	128.2	123.9	127.5
1953	109.1	108.7	109.1	115.8	122.6	130.4	132.0	137.2	131.7	136.7	126.7	117.2	123.1
1954	95.5	102.8	106.4	113.5	120.3	128.0	131.4	134.0	128.6	126.6	123.3	114.4	118.9
1955	101.4	98.6	108.4	115.8	129.8	137.0	144.0	144.3	146.6	138.3	125.6	121.1	125.9
1956	108.1	108.5	109.2	123.6	136.4	152.6	151.5	157.1	155.4	151.1	137.6	128.9	135.0
1957	105.6	112.2	114.8	122.3	131.9	141.2	143.2	145.5	141.3	137.0	120.2	112.9	127.3
1958	102.4	85.9	98.9	109.1	122.7	128.1	132.1	137.9	136.1	135.3	123.8	105.7	118.2
1959	99.7	92.0	103.7	119.0	129.2	138.9	140.1	146.1	136.5	133.7	123.3	118.9	(1)
1960	r 101.6	r 98.0	92.7										

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. r Revised. (1) Not yet available.

Chart 14.

Hours and Earnings in Contract Construction



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-0

Table G-6.—Contract Construction: Hours and Gross Earnings of Construction Workers

Period	All construction	Building construction							Nonbuilding construction		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS											
Year: 1956	$101.83	$101.92	$95.04	$107.16	$112.31	$99.81	$125.22	$102.39	$101.59	$97.63	$104.94
1957	106.64	106.86	98.89	112.17	118.87	103.75	132.10	106.30	105.07	98.66	110.15
1958	110.47	110.67	102.53	115.28	123.23	107.95	135.97	109.31	109.47	104.14	114.26
1959	115.13	115.24	106.62	120.27	128.56	113.72	142.08	113.45	113.24	108.09	118.40
1959: February	106.64	108.12	100.25	112.20	123.28	104.63	137.58	102.72	100.19	85.40	109.82
March	110.57	110.95	103.19	115.15	125.33	109.07	138.65	106.88	108.23	98.21	115.84
April	113.59	114.44	106.07	119.13	127.72	111.97	141.64	112.70	110.28	103.28	116.61
May	114.82	115.39	106.36	120.82	129.12	113.60	141.64	115.31	112.06	106.55	118.00
June	116.66	116.66	108.19	121.81	128.78	114.52	143.91	116.28	117.46	113.88	120.77
July	116.56	116.16	107.15	120.88	129.96	114.95	145.08	114.37	118.30	115.44	121.29
August	119.88	119.19	110.70	123.98	131.45	117.00	144.71	118.70	121.26	119.71	123.07
September	115.66	116.71	107.87	121.70	126.29	116.47	138.75	117.51	112.58	109.62	116.35
October	117.66	117.72	109.85	122.38	130.79	115.17	144.38	116.49	117.74	113.03	123.01
November	113.88	114.14	103.93	120.04	129.08	113.86	142.51	113.23	110.87	104.80	116.74
December	117.81	119.13	108.78	124.53	133.32	115.87	148.19	118.27	113.47	103.88	120.87
1960: January	r113.72	r114.87	r104.88	r119.72	r129.83	r111.89	r146.30	r111.54	r108.00	r96.75	r115.50
February	113.10	113.55	104.01	118.67	127.73	109.89	144.77	111.18	110.58	99.58	118.25
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS											
Year: 1956	37.3	36.4	36.0	36.7	38.2	34.9	39.5	35.8	40.8	41.9	39.9
1957	36.9	36.1	35.7	36.3	38.1	34.7	39.2	35.2	39.8	40.6	39.2
1958	36.7	35.7	35.6	35.8	37.8	34.6	38.3	34.6	40.1	41.0	39.4
1959	36.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	37.7	35.1	38.4	34.8	40.3	41.1	39.6
1959: February	34.4	34.0	34.1	34.0	36.8	32.8	37.9	32.0	36.3	35.0	37.1
March	35.9	35.0	35.1	35.0	37.3	34.3	38.3	33.4	39.5	39.6	39.4
April	37.0	36.1	36.2	36.1	37.9	35.1	38.7	35.0	40.1	40.5	39.8
May	37.4	36.4	36.3	36.5	38.2	35.5	38.7	35.7	40.6	41.3	40.0
June	38.0	36.8	36.8	36.8	38.1	35.9	39.0	36.0	42.1	43.3	40.8
July	37.6	36.3	36.2	36.3	38.0	35.7	39.0	35.3	42.1	43.4	40.7
August	38.3	36.9	36.9	36.9	38.1	36.0	38.9	36.3	43.0	44.5	41.3
September	36.6	35.8	35.6	35.9	36.5	35.4	37.0	35.5	39.5	40.6	38.4
October	37.0	36.0	35.9	36.1	37.8	34.9	38.5	35.3	40.6	41.1	40.2
November	35.7	34.8	34.3	35.1	37.2	34.4	37.8	33.9	38.9	39.4	38.4
December	36.7	36.1	35.9	36.2	38.2	34.9	39.1	35.2	39.4	39.2	39.5
1960: January	r35.1	r34.6	r34.5	r34.6	r37.2	r33.4	r38.4	r33.0	r37.5	r37.5	r37.5
February	34.8	34.1	34.1	34.2	36.6	32.9	37.8	32.7	38.0	38.3	37.9
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS											
Year: 1956	$2.73	$2.80	$2.64	$2.92	$2.94	$2.86	$3.17	$2.86	$2.49	$2.33	$2.63
1957	2.89	2.96	2.77	3.09	3.12	2.99	3.37	3.02	2.64	2.43	2.81
1958	3.01	3.10	2.88	3.22	3.26	3.12	3.55	3.15	2.73	2.54	2.90
1959	3.12	3.21	2.97	3.35	3.41	3.24	3.70	3.26	2.81	2.63	2.99
1959: February	3.10	3.18	2.94	3.30	3.35	3.19	3.63	3.21	2.76	2.44	2.96
March	3.08	3.17	2.94	3.29	3.36	3.18	3.62	3.20	2.74	2.48	2.94
April	3.07	3.17	2.93	3.30	3.37	3.19	3.66	3.22	2.75	2.55	2.93
May	3.07	3.17	2.93	3.31	3.38	3.20	3.66	3.23	2.76	2.58	2.95
June	3.07	3.17	2.94	3.31	3.38	3.19	3.69	3.23	2.79	2.63	2.96
July	3.10	3.20	2.96	3.33	3.42	3.22	3.72	3.24	2.81	2.66	2.98
August	3.13	3.23	3.00	3.36	3.45	3.25	3.72	3.27	2.82	2.69	2.98
September	3.16	3.26	3.03	3.39	3.46	3.29	3.75	3.31	2.85	2.70	3.03
October	3.18	3.27	3.06	3.39	3.46	3.30	3.75	3.30	2.90	2.75	3.06
November	3.19	3.28	3.03	3.42	3.47	3.31	3.77	3.34	2.85	2.66	3.04
December	3.21	3.30	3.03	3.44	3.49	3.32	3.79	3.36	2.88	2.65	3.06
1960: January	r3.24	3.32	3.04	r3.46	r3.49	r3.35	r3.81	3.38	r2.88	r2.58	r3.08
February	3.25	3.33	3.05	3.47	3.49	3.34	3.83	3.40	2.91	2.60	3.12
Percent change, Feb. 1959-60											
Avg. wkly. earnings	+6.1	+5.0	+3.8	+5.8	+3.6	+5.0	+5.2	+8.2	+10.4	+16.6	+7.7
Avg. wkly. hours	+1.2	+.3	0	+.6	-.5	+.3	-.3	+2.2	+4.7	+9.4	+2.2
Avg. hrly. earnings	+4.8	+4.7	+3.7	+5.2	+4.2	+4.7	+5.5	+5.9	+5.4	+6.6	+5.4

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. rRevised.

Table G-7.—Registered Apprentices in Selected Building Trades, by State and Trade

State and territory	Number registered as of--			Percent change	
	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1959	Dec. 31, 1959	June 30, 1958-59	June 30, 1959 Dec. 31, 1959
Total	[1] 107,702	[1] [2] 105,019	[1] [2] 106,745	- 2	+ 2
Alabama	1,557	1,669	1,592	+ 7	- 5
Alaska	312	250	267	- 20	+ 7
Arizona	1,800	1,996	2,107	+ 11	+ 6
Arkansas	638	617	582	- 3	- 6
California	12,358	14,694	[3] 16,231	+ 19	+ 10
Colorado	1,285	1,123	1,180	- 13	+ 5
Connecticut	2,841	2,337	[4] 2,337	- 18	.....
Delaware	301	298	356	- 1	+ 19
District of Columbia	1,334	1,567	1,600	+ 17	+ 2
Florida	3,549	3,482	3,439	- 2	- 1
Georgia	1,969	2,176	2,035	+ 11	- 6
Hawaii	461	611	660	+ 33	+ 8
Idaho	418	380	398	- 9	+ 5
Illinois	9,913	8,882	8,649	- 10	- 3
Indiana	2,540	2,372	2,299	- 7	- 3
Iowa	953	1,008	1,102	+ 6	+ 9
Kansas	755	801	803	+ 6	([6])
Kentucky	1,066	1,049	993	- 2	- 5
Louisiana	1,715	1,891	1,798	+ 10	- 5
Maine	413	359	388	- 13	+ 8
Maryland	1,658	1,304	1,395	- 21	+ 7
Massachusetts	2,610	2,496	2,410	- 4	- 3
Michigan	4,274	3,450	3,362	- 19	- 3
Minnesota	2,894	2,772	2,961	- 4	+ 7
Mississippi	538	679	703	+ 26	+ 4
Missouri	2,830	2,252	2,253	- 20	([6])
Montana	393	390	400	- 1	+ 3
Nebraska	798	605	715	- 24	+ 18
Nevada	359	411	369	+ 14	- 10
New Hampshire	177	139	141	- 21	+ 1
New Jersey	2,583	2,463	2,397	- 5	- 3
New Mexico	693	884	895	+ 28	+ 1
New York	8,463	8,818	[4] 8,818	+ 4	.....
North Carolina	1,881	1,748	1,668	- 7	- 5
North Dakota	259	381	523	+ 47	+ 37
Ohio	8,155	6,975	6,735	- 14	- 3
Oklahoma	1,144	1,151	1,152	+ 1	([6])
Oregon	1,119	1,234	1,469	+ 10	+ 19
Pennsylvania	4,418	4,192	4,322	- 5	+ 3
Rhode Island	562	585	628	+ 4	+ 7
South Carolina	751	827	727	+ 10	- 12
South Dakota	238	269	268	+ 13	([6])
Tennessee	2,175	1,613	1,802	- 26	+ 12
Texas	4,924	4,532	4,700	- 8	+ 4
Utah	783	720	751	- 8	+ 4
Vermont	127	[5] 127	[5] 127	.....	.....
Virginia	1,204	1,160	1,125	- 4	- 3
Washington	1,822	[5] 1,822	[5] 1,822	.....	.....
West Virginia	652	646	575	- 1	- 11
Wisconsin	2,780	2,565	2,461	- 8	- 4
Wyoming	260	247	255	- 5	+ 3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table G-7.—Registered Apprentices in Selected Building Trades, by State and Trade—Continued

State and territory	Number registered in selected trades											
	As of June 30, 1959						As of December 31, 1959					
	Carpenter	Electrician	Painter and paperhanger	Plumber and pipefitter	Sheet metal worker	Trowel trades[7]	Carpenter	Electrician	Painter and paperhanger	Plumber and pipefitter	Sheet metal worker	Trowel trades[7]
Total	22,729	18,996	4,485	20,839	10,857	14,098	23,575	19,431	4,801	20,597	11,217	13,519
Alabama	425	220	94	242	144	291	396	234	101	263	119	253
Alaska	116	47	7	32	12	2	120	52	8	32	15	3
Arizona	843	270	94	325	136	190	842	308	106	314	156	229
Arkansas	94	41	35	125	55	54	100	36	51	134	54	70
California[3]	4,295	1,706	910	2,276	1,792	1,025	4,750	1,887	1,006	2,517	1,982	1,135
Colorado	228	196	54	217	104	133	212	208	50	228	107	152
Connecticut[4]	547	478	65	574	286	174	547	478	65	574	286	174
Delaware	40	52	31	66	34	54	69	58	34	73	34	66
Dist. of Col.	281	190	55	489	123	179	324	193	59	399	133	198
Florida	650	1,029	63	587	308	364	656	1,031	75	555	318	356
Georgia	424	557	125	315	162	282	378	492	89	327	201	239
Hawaii	125	144	32	156	75	28	117	153	28	167	84	41
Idaho	104	83	23	55	53	38	109	89	31	59	56	26
Illinois	1,870	1,676	188	1,714	599	1,870	2,010	1,605	255	1,324	589	1,787
Indiana	431	487	73	323	221	719	439	472	104	326	211	630
Iowa	279	141	36	192	111	146	325	158	39	216	121	146
Kansas	248	37	55	145	63	138	243	39	45	144	63	148
Kentucky	231	212	99	290	71	118	246	239	95	208	69	87
Louisiana	432	490	76	342	141	187	434	412	60	350	138	186
Maine	33	78	0	98	99	41	33	103	0	101	101	40
Maryland	160	368	40	343	107	184	149	439	31	369	114	187
Massachusetts	295	587	62	675	309	310	268	555	58	656	289	297
Michigan	746	693	86	713	398	430	701	687	111	740	427	316
Minnesota	445	593	196	689	315	287	514	588	208	757	205	342
Mississippi	201	141	13	112	64	123	238	124	13	106	62	135
Missouri	375	356	142	459	377	262	365	365	116	468	378	261
Montana	114	81	22	70	58	31	115	93	24	81	56	23
Nebraska	144	53	31	75	92	121	230	76	38	67	100	99
Nevada	102	103	46	61	50	20	136	60	48	57	24	6
New Hampshire	44	4	0	66	14	6	46	5	0	70	12	2
New Jersey	346	438	44	647	275	443	352	542	41	622	275	285
New Mexico	197	201	22	118	38	91	254	214	35	129	30	89
New York[4]	2,170	1,806	239	1,678	899	1,286	2,170	1,806	239	1,678	899	1,286
North Carolina	377	536	3	223	215	207	336	524	4	195	218	191
North Dakota	90	108	36	74	17	41	192	137	43	79	24	31
Ohio	1,122	675	208	1,192	765	1,646	1,104	620	226	1,241	771	1,372
Oklahoma	226	116	66	236	136	132	157	121	43	224	122	145
Oregon	179	370	75	173	206	41	265	468	78	205	224	59
Pennsylvania	635	676	84	1,382	432	536	692	709	91	1,348	490	549
Rhode Island	211	85	39	125	45	38	204	89	40	127	45	49
South Carolina	206	195	43	163	73	122	70	222	43	160	81	126
South Dakota	83	28	18	51	8	51	88	30	12	44	16	45
Tennessee	320	365	91	255	131	260	397	365	140	259	148	294
Texas	677	924	325	1,004	322	641	686	955	371	995	343	683
Utah	171	145	48	161	99	62	181	179	62	117	110	66
Vermont[5]	33	22	3	59	7	0	33	22	3	59	7	0
Virginia	142	318	39	296	187	109	124	316	37	263	191	109
Washington[5]	619	348	115	262	192	146	619	348	115	262	192	146
West Virginia	114	98	9	107	86	132	101	105	10	96	79	96
Wisconsin	422	375	217	772	335	271	374	368	209	777	327	228
Wyoming	67	54	8	35	16	36	64	52	11	35	21	36

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. [1] Includes data for trades not shown separately. [2] Revised to reflect new inventory levels reported by States as part of new reporting procedure. [3] Estimated. [4] Current data not available; June 30, 1959 figures repeated. [5] Current data not available; December 31, 1958 figures repeated. [6] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [7] Covers brick, stone, and tile workers; cement masons; and plasterers.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDUSTRY OF AMENDMENT TO BDSA REGULATION 2

The rules covering the use of priority ratings for defense contracts and orders were revised recently by the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. The revision effected by Amendment 6 to BDSA Regulation 2, issued on April 27, 1960, provides additional insurance against materials delivery delays which might hinder space, defense and atomic energy projects.

The change brings BDSA Regulation 2, the basic rules of the priorities system, into conformity with the recently revised Defense Materials System Regulation 1, by making mandatory the use of priority ratings--which serve as defense identifications--in connection with the acceptance and fulfillment of defense contracts and orders. The use of ratings under BDSA Regulation 2 was heretofore permissive. The only exception to the mandatory rule is an optional exemption for purchase orders of $500 or less.

The new Amendment 6 also permits the use of estimates in determining the quantity of materials required to replace inventory stocks used to fill rated orders, thus simplifying the problem of replacement of inventory for such purposes.

The issuance of the new Amendment 6 is an interim action pending complete revision of BDSA Regulation 2 which is now under way.

Inquiries about the Defense Materials System as well as requests for copies of BDSA regulations, orders and notices should be addressed to the Office of Industrial Mobilization, Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

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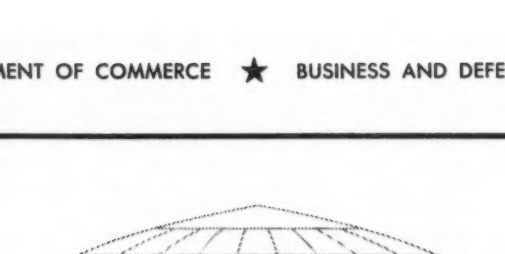

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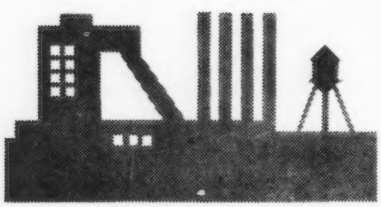

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